



MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

SECOND SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Volume III (Nos. 1 to 9)

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யமமே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 12th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—PRIVILEGE MOTION—OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEMBERS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DEBATES.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will remember that the other day the hon. Member Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi said that he had given notice of a privilege motion. But the hon. Member has worded it in such a way that it looks like an adjournment motion. The motion reads as follows :—

‘Many members who were very anxious to participate in the Budget debate were not given an opportunity to do so and thereby the privilege of the hon. Members has been violated. To discuss this important matter which affects the privilege of the members of this House, I request you to allow me to move this adjournment motion’.

“ The hon. Member asks for permission to move this adjournment motion. But he calls it a privilege motion. Let me tell hon. Members of this House that on the very face of it, it is not a privilege motion. Nor is it an adjournment motion. Hence I rule the motion out of order.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ May I know by what name we can call the motion? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may call it by any name he likes.” (Laughter.)

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Rules re the removal of chappals by the public before entering public offices.

* 71 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there is a rule that members of the public wearing chappals should remove them before entering public offices, while those who wear shoes and appear in European costume need not?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ No, Sir, there is no such rule.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that certain citizens who have appeared in the Court of the Sub-Registrar in Tellicherry with chappals were refused entry because they were told that the Government had issued orders prohibiting entry of persons with chappals? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry that the hon. Member did not put this in the original question when it would have been answered after enquiry. If the hon. Member has got a particular case in view he could bring it to my notice when it will be looked into."

Representations received from the ex-toddy tappers of Chirakkal taluk.

72 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-toddy tappers of Andur and Morazha villages of Chirakkal taluk are refused permits to tap sweet toddy to make jaggery;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) whether the Government have received any representation on the point from the ex-tappers of the villages or by their organizations and if so, what action was taken on it?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

" (a) Yes.

" (b) It was considered that any tapping concession in the locality would go against the successful working of the Prohibition Act.

" (c) Representations from the ex-tappers of Andur and Morazha amsams were received in February 1950 and September 1951. The request was refused as Government considered that if the concessions were granted, there was a likelihood of misuse."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" What were the reasons for the Government coming to the conclusion that if these toddy tappers were allowed to tap sweet toddy to make jaggery, they would misuse the concession given to them? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

" Government received information from local officers that if permission was given it was likely to be abused."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" On what particular grounds was the permission to tap sweet toddy refused and why was discrimination made here when permission had been given in some other places? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

Because the Government received information from the local officers to that effect."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister has said that he had received information from local officers that if permission was given to tap sweet toddy, it was likely to be abused. May I know whether the Government have got any particular

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machinery to assess public opinion or are the people really consulted in the matter before arriving at any conclusion?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—
"The Government have got their own machinery, Sir."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Does the Government really believe that where permission to tap sweet toddy is given, Prohibition is working satisfactorily?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—
"No, Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister for Prohibition is prepared to bring in legislation that toddy should always be sweet and not bitter?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"It is not possible, Sir."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"May I know whether there are officers to prevent tapping of sweet toddy without permission?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—
"There are Prohibition Officers."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"తీపికల్లు తీయటానికి పరిష్కారముగాను సత్తెనపల్లి మాజీ కల్లు గీతగాండ్లు విమోచన దళమును సంఘించారా? వాళ్లను మొదలు co-operative society ఏర్పరచుకోవని చెప్పారా? వాళ్లను తీపికల్లు తీయటానికి ముందు పరిష్కారము తెచ్చుచున్నప్పుడే, అట్టి co-operative society పెట్టుకోవచ్చునని అన్నారా? వాళ్లకు ఆ పరిష్కారము యిచ్చారా? ఆ విషయం గవర్నమెంటు కోటిసునాకి వచ్చిందా?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Here is a member who can translate the question himself (laughter). Anyhow I shall translate what the hon. Member has said:

'Was there an application from certain ex-tappers of Sattenapalli taluk to tap sweet toddy? Were they told that they should get permission to form a co-operative society first? Were they told that they would be allowed to form a co-operative society only when they get permission to tap sweet toddy? Has the permission been given? Has it reached the Government's hands?'

"These are the simple questions put, Sir." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"This question which we are on, refers to Chirakkal taluk. The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"In view of the admission of the Hon. Minister that Prohibition has failed in places where tapping of sweet toddy has been permitted, may I know what steps the Government propose to take to enforce Prohibition strictly?"

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

“In places where the Prohibition Act is infringed, the Government withhold permission to tap sweet toddy.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“May I know the basis for the report of the local officers that Prohibition will be a failure if permission to tap sweet toddy is given?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

“The officials are expected to make local enquiries and report the matter to Government on that basis.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the names of taluks and villages in Malabar wherein tapping of sweet toddy for making jaggery is not permitted?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

“I want notice, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“In the case of Chirakkal taluk the Government say that reports from local officers were for the permission not being given inasmuch as it is likely to be abused. I want to know whether the Government have got specific rules and regulations for refusing permission to tap sweet toddy?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

“So far as I can see no rules have been framed hitherto.”

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—“Will the Government consider the desirability of appointing non-official committees whom they can consult whether permission to tap sweet toddy could be given or not, instead of depending on Prohibition officials who are tired of Prohibition work?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

“The matter will be considered, Sir.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“Can the Hon. Minister for Prohibition cite any instance where Prohibition has not been infringed?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

“I suggest that a separate question may be put.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“In order to enforce Prohibition completely, will the Government consider the desirability of cancelling permission to tap sweet toddy in view of the abuses it has led to?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—

“Each case will be considered on its merits. We cannot at this moment issue a sweeping order taking away all the concessions now in force.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Are the local officers reporting about the desirability of issuing permits for tapping of sweet toddy taking into consideration the fact that the Minister is a prospective candidate in the locality?”

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—
“ The question may be repeated.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have heard the question. I do not think it is necessary to repeat it.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The question was not put to the Hon. the Chief Minister but to the Minister in charge of Prohibition.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Hon. the Chief Minister can answer any question.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Apart from that, Sir, the question is grossly insinuating. When it is an insinuation, I intervene, for, repetition makes matters worse.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Hon. Members should not make insinuating remarks.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I entirely agree with the Hon. the Chief Minister that insinuating remarks should not be made. But when an hon. Member is putting a question based upon and recalling certain facts, it should not be brushed aside as mere insinuation.”

MR. SPEAKER. —“ If it is an insinuation, let not the hon. Member repeat the question. The rules are clear on the point.” 10-45 a.m.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that in areas where permission for tapping sweet toddy was given, the Prohibition Act was infringed, may I know the general consideration of the Government in selecting this particular place and other unfortunate places for not giving permission to tap sweet toddy ? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—
“ I have already answered this question, Sir.”

Grant of loans to the famine-stricken ryots of Darsi taluk.

* 73 Q.—SRI S. KASI REDDY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are granting loans to the famine-stricken ryots of unsurveyed lands in upland taluk Darsi of Nellore district ?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Takkavi loans have not so far been disbursed to ryots of unsurveyed lands in Darsi taluk of Nellore district. Orders have however since been issued permitting grant of loans in such cases.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ May I know the conditions attached to the granting of these loans to the famine-stricken ryots ? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“ No special conditions are attached. Only the ordinary conditions for the granting of loans are observed in these cases.”

SRI K. V. RAMASAMY :—“ May I know when the Government are going to survey the unsurveyed lands in the Salem district ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“ Though this question has no direct connexion with the question put, I may inform the hon. Member that by and by the survey will take place.”

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ May I know whether the Government are granting subsistence loans to poor agriculturists in the famine-stricken areas on the mortgage of their houses ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“ Though this is a different category of loan, viz., subsistence loan, I am prepared to answer the hon. Member that subsistence loans are granted not only on the mortgage of properties but also on personal security.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ How many cases of loans have been granted in the famine areas, taking only personal security from persons who have got no lands at all ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“ I hope, Sir, the hon. Member will be charitable enough to understand that I require notice of this question.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ May I know whether the Government are issuing loans to joint pattadars ? If they are not, may I know whether the Government will make immediate provision to give such loans to joint pattadars also ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“ Provision has already been made. Even for joint pattadars loans are being given not only on the basis of patta but also on personal security and other kinds of securities.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ May I know whether in the Anantapur district most of the subsistence loans are not granted without lands being mortgaged ? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The present question relates to Darsi taluk in the Nellore district. The hon. Member may put a separate question regarding Anantapur district.”

Fair price shops in Kasaragod taluk.

* 74 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will he Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that even before the decontrol policy in food came, 2 ounces of rice was distributed from the fair price

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shops in the decontrolled areas in Kasaragod taluk in South Kanara and even now it is being continued;

(b) if so, why; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to take steps at least to distribute 8 ounces of rice from the fair price shops in Kasaragod taluk?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The position is as stated, except in the informally rationed rural areas of the Hosdrug sub-taluk of Kasaragod taluk, where the issue of rice ration was at 7 oz. per adult per day. These scales are still continued.

“(b) The scale of 2 oz. of rice per adult per day for issues through fair price shops was fixed uniformly for all the derationed rural areas in the State and the issue at this scale is being continued with a view to avoid any hardship to the poorer section of consumers. The scale of 7 oz. of rice was applicable to all rationed areas and as Hosdrug sub-taluk was and continues to be an informally rationed area this scale is in force there.

“(c) The Government do not propose to increase the present scale of rice issued through fair price shops in the old derationed rural areas as the consumers are free to purchase their requirements in the open market and supplement the rice issued through fair price shops. Further, no special treatment can be given in the case of Kasaragod taluk alone in this regard.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Are the Government aware that the Kasaragod main taluk is a deficit area?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“It is only the sub-taluk of Hosdrug in the Kasaragod taluk that has been treated as highly deficit and that is why it has been zoned along with Malabar and the Nilgiris.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister for Food as to who manages all the ration shops which have been converted into fair-price shops, what are the conditions under which they function, what type of foodgrains are supplied there, and whether the price in these shops will after all be fair?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I think the hon. Member can very usefully put a separate question.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“May I know whether the Government will make provision for fair-price shops being run in all those districts and areas which are called deficit areas?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“We are running fair-price shops in all the deficit districts even now.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Including Rayalaseema?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Yes.”

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SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—“ Have the Government received any representation from these areas to the effect that the ration portion issued in the fair-price shops should be enhanced? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Not to my knowledge.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Considering that the months of August and September are very hard months on the West Coast, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider an increase in the rations for these two months? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not think there is any justification for an increase. Even during the months of August and September, we will continue to supply rations as before.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Are the Government aware that in the Hosdrug taluk places like North and South Trikarapur, Uddhinur, etc., ration was stopped in the ration shops for one week since 22nd of June? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The position is this: As far as the Kasaragod taluk is concerned, it has been divided into two zones, with the sub-taluk of Hosdrug as one, and the remaining portion going along with the rest of South Kanara. As far as the South Kanara zone is concerned, there are fair-price shops; but as far as the other zone is concerned, it is a highly deficit area, and therefore we are running fair-price shops there also; but I do not know to which of the two zones these villages belong.”

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“ May I ask whether it is a fact that in the fair-price shops of South Kanara district, except in a few shops, more quantity of rice ration is being issued to Government and local board employees than to others? If so, will the Government be pleased to take steps to see that no such distinction is made in the matter of the issue of rations? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ As far as I am aware, I do not think any distinction is being made between Government employees and others; but if any specific allegation is made, I am prepared to look into the matter.”

JANAB M. S. MOGRAL :—“ May I know whether the main Kasaragod taluk is a deficit area? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is a distinction between highly deficit and deficit areas. As far as the Hosdrug sub-taluk is concerned, it is considered to be highly deficit, while the other portions of the taluk are only ‘deficit’ and they go along with the South Kanara district.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ With reference to the answers that are being given, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether if it

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is an ordinary question put or an allegation made on the floor of the House, he cannot treat it as sufficient notice in itself and take immediate steps to get the information and take necessary action. I am saying this in reference to answers generally."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I was answering a specific question put by the hon. Member and it was too vague and general for me to take action upon it. That is why I wanted to know whether there was any specific instance where a distinction was made and I told him that if any such distinction was brought to my notice, I would take action thereon."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Will the Hon. Minister make arrangements for the issue of duplicate ration cards in the Madras City whenever the original is lost? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister that even during the ration period there were distinctions made as between the Government and local board employees and the public with regard to issue of rations, and that even now the distinction is there in certain places where rationing continues? May I ask the Hon. Minister to look into the matter and remove the distinction as between Government and local board employees and the public? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The other hon. Member was referring only to fair-price shops and not to ration shops in rationed areas."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

1 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of weavers' co-operative societies working in the State, districtwar and the total number of handlooms working under them districtwar;

(b) the cost of the average monthly production of cloth from all the weavers' co-operative societies in the State during the calendar year 1951;

(c) the value of the average monthly purchases of cloth from primary weavers' co-operative societies by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and what percentage of the total production in the primary weavers' co-operative societies was being purchased by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society per month on an average during the year 1951 and in the first quarter of 1952; and

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(d) what steps the Government propose to take to enable the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to purchase the entire production of the weavers' co-operative societies in the State?

A.—(a) A statement^a showing the total number of weavers' co-operative societies working in the State districtwar as on 31st March 1952 and the total number of handlooms working under them districtwar is annexed.

(b) The cost was Rs. 89,20,210 during the calendar year 1951.

(c) The total value of the average monthly purchases of cloth from the primary weavers' co-operative societies by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society was as follows during the periods noted:—

	RS.
(i) 1951	12,19,094
(ii) First quarter of 1952 ..	5,12,934

The percentage of the total production in the primary weavers' co-operative societies that was purchased by the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society per month on an average was as follows:—

(i) During 1951	13.7 per cent.
(ii) During first quarter of 1952.	5.9 „

(d) The average production of cloth per month during normal times in all the weavers' co-operative societies in the State may not be less than Rs. 60 lakhs in value. This will increase in the boom period. Purchase of the entire production by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Limited, will require a large capital outlay apart from heavy risks in the disposal of the stocks, particularly during the slump period. In the present conditions, it is not possible for the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society to purchase the entire production of the primaries.

Implementation of the G.O. for recruitment to Government services.

2 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the G.O. for recruitment to Government services, issued in the place of the Communal G.O., is implemented by the departments;

(b) if so, what is the procedure adopted to watch the implementation; and

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(c) how many Harijans have been appointed so far from the date of issue of the above G.O. with districtwar and rankwar details?

A.—(a) Yes, and it has also been incorporated as a rule in the General Rules for the State and Subordinate Services. The Special Rules concerned for the various services are also being amended to give effect to the orders in the G.O.

(b) The instructions embodied in the G.O. are followed by all recruiting and appointing authorities. Government have prescribed annual returns from all departments.

(c) I am afraid more time should be given to appraise the progress of implementation of the G.O. in this respect. I may assure hon. Members that Government are no less earnest than any others in this respect. In fact it may be justly claimed that when the matter was before Parliament in Delhi the exertion of some of the members of the present Government played no small part in the acceptance of the Constitutional amendment under which the new G.O. was passed.

Extent of communal porambores and cultivable waste lands, districtwar.

3 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total extent of communal porambores and other cultivable waste lands in each district and the extent of such lands either granted to or encroached upon by (a) Harijans, (b) landless poor and (c) rich ryots as on 31st March 1952?

A.—The Government consider that the time and labour required for collection of the statistics required for answering this most comprehensive question will be enormous and regret their inability to comply.

Number of Harijans possessing jiroiyati pattas.

4 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijans on a districtwar basis possessing jiroiyati pattas (with the total extent of such patta land in each district);

(b) the number of applications received by the Government from Harijan ryots for agricultural loans during 1946–52; and

(c) the total amount of loans granted on such applications from Harijans under the Takkavi Loans Act during the said period?

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A.—(a) to (c) The particulars are not readily available. They have to be gathered and compiled for each district. The work will involve considerable time and labour in several offices and will not be commensurate with the purpose served.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

REVISION OF THE ORDER OF VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1952-53.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That the Demands for Grants for the year 1952-53 be taken up in the order as set out below :—

- (1) Demand XXIX—Famine.
- (2) „ VIII—Irrigation.
- (3) „ IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.
- (4) „ XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.
- (5) „ II—State Excise Duties.
- (6) „ XIV—Police.
- (7) „ XV—Education.
- (8) „ XVI—Medical.
- (9) „ XXI—Industries.
- (10) „ XVII—Public Health.
- (11) „ IV—Forest.
- (12) „ XXIII—Harijan Uplift.
- (13) „ XXVIII—Electricity.
- (14) „ XX—Co-operation.
- (15) „ VI—Motor Vehicles Act.

and the rest of the Demands for Grants be taken up in the order in which they appear in the Notice, dated the 23rd June 1952.’ I have made a small alteration in the order as given in the Notice paper. After item No. 8, Medical, item 10, ‘ XXI—Industries ’ comes as item 9, and then Public Health follows as item 10. Sir, it is not as if the other Demands won’t be coming up before the House at all. At a Conference of the Leaders of various parties, it was agreed that these Demands should be taken up in the order mentioned and that other Demands should come up in the order in which notice has been given. Therefore, there need not be any apprehension that the other Demands won’t be coming up before the House.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The change introduced by the Hon. the Finance Minister is this—

' That item No. 9 will become item No. 10 and item No. 10 will become item No. 9.'

I take it that nobody objects to the change.

" I now put the Hon. the Finance Minister's motion as altered by him to the vote of the House."

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

(1) DEMAND XXIX—FAMINE.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— 11 a.m.
" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.'

" I will briefly explain the Demand. This Demand has been given precedence over all other Demands, because famine is now engaging the attention of all the people. The famine for which this Demand is made is not like the famine which we used to have all these years. This is a famine coming after five years of continuous drought, and naturally the technique of relief operations has to be changed. The technique of work is changed from time to time to suit the circumstances in all walks of life—war, Government, politics and even in the working of Opposition parties. To tackle this famine successfully, a particular technique has to be adopted. In ordinary famines, the distress was alleviated by putting into operation the Madras Famine Code. But the relief operations for the present extraordinary famine have to take a different form. Under the provisions of the Famine Code, relief could not be extended to all. Therefore we had to resort to a method under which relief could be extended to all the people affected by famine. There is an undue amount of rigidity in the Famine Code which we could not afford to follow. There is expense involved in relief operations and works have to be taken up with reference to the actual need of the locality. It involves the employment of a separate staff at great cost. Then again, roads formed by famine labour are often left uncared for as they are not really required for local conditions, and the local bodies whose duty it is to maintain them, are not in a position to undertake their maintenance. The present policy is to carry out works of permanent utility, works which form part of the normal programme, viz., P.W.D. works, minor irrigation works, rural water-supply works, etc., to provide employment for labourers in distress who are paid on the basis of outturn. Under the Famine Code, only a bare subsistence can be given. But now we are giving a wage of Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per adult per day. Again, gratuitous relief

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is provided by the opening of gruel centres which cater to the needs of those who are physically or otherwise unable to work. Advances under the Land Improvements Act and the Agricultural Loans Act are given on a very large scale. Land Revenue collection in all famine-affected villages was suspended and then it was remitted. Collection of loan instalments and cesses has been postponed. Subsidy for deepening private wells has been granted, fodder has been imported from outside and a Special Officer has been appointed to look after the work. Hon. Members will see that the quantum of relief per individual will be greater under the present policy than what will be possible to give under the Famine Code. The State stands to benefit by this arrangement, as most of the works taken up will have to be executed either now or in the near future. Provision of drinking water also has been attended to. We are thankful to the Central Government and the Army Units for coming at the nick of time and affording help for deepening such wells as could not ordinarily be deepened by civil employees. The Army Units have been shifted from Rayalaseema to the Tamil districts, where also famine conditions prevail. I have narrated the broad basis of our famine relief operations. I have given a general idea. I shall go into the details when I reply to the speeches on the cut motion."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I rise on a point of order, Sir. The point struck me as the Hon. Minister was moving the Demand and hence I could not bring it to your notice earlier.

" The point of order is that the Government should ask for money for the total expenditure involved, including the amount that they propose to transfer from the Famine Relief Fund, and not merely for a portion of the expenditure. That they have some source of getting money other than current revenues is no reason why they should not ask for the entire amount of expenditure anticipated under the head ' Famine '. A similar question was raised on the floor of the Central Legislature and I think the Hon. the Finance Minister there conceded that the Demand should be for the entire amount of the expenditure anticipated. I think that our Finance Department and the Hon. the Finance Minister will do well to follow that practice."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am grateful for the suggestion made by the Leader of the Opposition. We thought that it would do if the Demand was for the amount which we would be drawing from the current revenues, as was usually done before. This is purely a technical matter. Though the Demand is only for Rs. 48,000, the discussion could cover the entire field. I am prepared to take the suggestion into consideration and see whether we cannot follow it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Then, the discussion may be proceeded with."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.'

" I have allotted four hours for this Demand. I will call the Hon. Minister for Revenue to reply at 4-30 p.m. I think half an hour will do for his reply though I have no objection to allow him more time if necessary. The time allotted for each speaker is ten minutes."

SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Sir, I submit that ten minutes for each speaker is not sufficient."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I know that. But I have to give an opportunity to speak to as large a number of Members as possible."

* SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 48,000 for Famine be reduced by Rs. 100.'

" The Budget Estimate for 1952-53 provides for an expenditure of Rs. 73 lakhs on famine relief. Credit has been taken for an anticipated recovery from the Central Government of Rs. 17½ lakhs. The balance of expenditure is to be met by drawing Rs. 55 lakhs from the Famine Relief Fund. It is also proposed to make a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Fund as required by the Act of 1936. Though the explanations in the Budget Memorandum give an idea of what has been done in the previous years and the different items of work carried out, we are not told clearly about the policy of the Government for the year under discussion.

" It is an accepted maxim that prevention is better than cure. But all that has been done seems to have been done taking famine conditions as granted. Under this Head, a lump-sum provision is made for a few major items of work, but no details are given. In spite of all the energy and money spent on famine relief, famine cannot be eradicated permanently as there is no definite scheme towards that end. We must lay emphasis on the prevention of famine. The policy laid down long long ago in the year 1860 is still in force. Nearly a century has passed. Two world wars have devastated the world, ideas have changed, population has increased enormously, rulers have changed. Yet the Famine Code is still unchanged! It is an accepted fact that the dole system under the Famine Code has only a demoralising effect.

" Famine in India has been defined as 'only the exceptional aggravation of normal misery.' Though Rayalaseema districts are considered a chronically famine area, there are other districts in the State where famine is endemic, like Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and my own unfortunate district of Ramnathapuram. Formerly, when there were severe famine conditions,

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people used to migrate to Africa, Ceylon and Burma. But all those countries are now closed to India. So we must create such conditions as will induce the ryots to remain and work on their farms in their own native districts. What are the causes that lead to famine? The natural causes are want of seasonal rains, continuous drought and destruction of crops by pests and vermin. The widespread poverty of our agriculturists, their unemployment during the off-season, lack of credit facilities for purchasing implements, etc., in time and lack of transport facilities aggravate the conditions.

"Nearly 80 per cent of our people depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. We have not developed cottage or any other industries to keep the agriculturists engaged during the off-season. If one monsoon fails, the position of the agriculturist becomes very difficult. He has nothing to eat or fall back upon. There is scarcity of drinking-water also. The agriculturists are selling away their land to local Shylocks. The land problem must be solved without any delay."

11-15
a.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I hear a buzzing noise, and I do not hear the hon. Member clearly at all."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The doors may be opened, Sir. That is what the Radio Engineering department has said."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection to the doors being kept open."

(The doors of the Assembly chamber were then opened.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Mr. V. V. Ramasami will now speak."

* SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—"He has no reserve of his previous crop and no money to purchase his food which may be got from other channels. This poverty grinds him and makes him weak, and in the end he dies a miserable death. The ten famines in India between 1860 and 1900 are estimated to have resulted in fifteen million deaths. How to prevent such calamities?

"Though the rain is widespread, it does not come in time when most needed, and where wanted badly, nor in sufficient quantity. That is the vagary of Nature, trying all of us sore. For the past year or more drinking-water supply also has been threatened throughout the State. Yet man is trying to conquer Nature either by challenging its course or collaborating with it.

"Whatever little rain-water we get, we must conserve it. Apart from the major irrigation schemes, minor irrigation works must be the main drive in our policy for the year. Following the decontrol policy, we must do everything to step up production of foodgrains. Every tank must be restored and kept in good repair by helping the ryots financially or otherwise. Local loans may be raised for particular works to be repaired from out of the taxes collected from the area. Contour bunds should be provided in the fields so as to make the rain water stagnate and cool the thirsty

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lands. In most cases the tanks have become silted up and the ayacut area increased. Instead of wasting money on excavating or deepening of the tanks, it is advisable to raise the *kalingal* and also to raise the bund proportionately. There is no sense in raising the bunds alone as is done now. A large amount of money is spent on tank repair schemes. Dykes, dams or causeways may be constructed across small rivers and rivulets wherever the levels permit. This will help to store water within the channel bed without submerging lands or villages. Thus the adjoining habitations, tanks, and wells will be assured of water supply.

"The irrigation tanks constructed by our forefathers in South India are peculiar and such works are not to be seen anywhere else in the whole world. We talk of great irrigation schemes in this generation! What about the great scheme executed by Karikala Cholan 2,000 years ago? So one need not turn to the West nor pry into the books. If one goes round the country parts and villages, one will find with how much forethought and skill our ancestors have carried out so many amenities with the sole object of producing food and keeping the people free from hunger!

"Sir, our agricultural methods are still primitive. Modern methods should be adopted so as to satisfy the needs of the times. On account of the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act, rural credit channel has dried up. Lands are slowly changing hands from the actual tiller to the local Shylock. And there is no escape for the agriculturist from all these difficulties. Steps must be taken to give facilities to the ryots to enable them to preserve what they get from their land. We hear, Sir, so much of national savings. We are asked to save from our cash earnings and contribute to the National Savings Certificates, post office certificates, provident fund schemes, insurance schemes and also our Government loans. These are all paper moneys. The values ascend and descend, and prove to be of no use when enough food is not available in the area around. Food must be produced, saved, and stored for future contingencies. Nature has taught us a severe lesson. Monsoons have failed. Every ryot must save and store what he can afford to, and thus augment the resources and wealth of the State. If he cannot store, the State, or the State-aided institutions, must undertake the task of maintaining reserve supplies. Human instinct has been working on this line from the beginning of civilization. The ancient people who lived in lower Egypt about 12,000 B.C. have used underground granaries and the storage of grain in conical structures has been systematically carried out under expert supervision. The storage in underground granaries has also been in vogue in our country. I am told that millets used to be stored like that for more than five years in Ceded districts. In my parts also, paddy is being stored for more than two years. Now, wherefrom and how to get the grains for stocking as reserve supplies? The Economics and Statistics Department of our Government is doing very useful work. It has published many useful publications, and they are well appreciated throughout our country. The Economic Adviser has published a scheme of crop insurance for the State of Madras. The scheme

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is limited to paddy to start with. The premium may be paid in kind, i.e., paddy. If the scheme is accepted and the premium is collected in time, and the land revenue also is collected in kind—paddy and other foodgrains—the grains thus acquired can well be stored and preserved. With such reserves famine can be warded off permanently and effectively. If the ryot gets a guarantee of a reasonable price, and the public are assured of supply, the cost of production will be lessened. The amount of money required for famine relief will go down from year to year. Also, I am told the scheme will bring to the treasury a net revenue of one crore of rupees per annum. I submit that it is for the Government to consider this scheme, and, if necessary, a committee may be appointed to go into this.

“ Before I close I want to place before the House the pregnant words of Saint Tiruvalluvar, namely,—

‘இரந்தும் உயிர் வாழ்தல் வேண்டின் பரந்து
கெடுக உலகியற்றி யான்’

He says that ‘if anyone is to live only by begging, even the Creator will perish’.

“ Again he says—

‘உறுபசியும், ஓவாப்பினியும் செறுபகையும்
சேரா தியல்வது நாடு’

He says, ‘if acute hunger, incurable disease, and foreign aggression, are prevalent in a State, that State cannot be called a State.’ We know, Sir, the great poet Bharati. He has said—

‘தனி ஒருவனுக்கு உணவிலில்ல யெனில்
ஜெகத்தினை அழித்திருவோம்’

Bharati is a great poet, and the Congress Party has derived all inspiration from him. They will be true to their faith if they follow his words and try to bring in measures which would ward off famine.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The question is—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 48,000 for Famine be reduced by Rs. 100.’

The practice is that one hon. Member will move the cut motion and others will speak on it. The main motion and the cut motion are now before the House for discussion.”

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are now discussing Famine in general. A sum of Rs. 48,000 has been allotted, and famine is to be averted by spending Rs. 48,000. This is not enough to stop famine even in one taluk. Several works have been started. The Government are thinking of stopping all works in the famine areas. Famine has been creeping in gradually for the last five years, and in Rayalaseema, it has been more severe last year. (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Several months after famine crept in, the Government opened their eyes and began to do something. By that time some people had left the area. Now that rains have come, though some

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parts have not at all received rains, on the plea that there has been much rain in some parts, famine works are to be stopped. It is not right at this stage. Till the first harvest of the crop is over, famine works should not be stopped. Famine must be stopped for ever. In Rayalaseema, the major portion of the area is a dry area. The people are hard workers. In ordinary years, when there is rain now and then, they live somehow or other. When there is no rain, all the dry lands fail. The wet area under tank irrigation, when they received water, somehow yielded paddy and the people were getting on. For the last three years after the floods in 1949, there has not been rain, and continuous famine was there. Last year, the people who had not known famine for 50 or 60 years, suffered a good deal. Famine could be averted by taking up irrigation works, forming new tanks, and completing projects wherever they are possible. Though investigation has been completed in several cases and plans and estimates have been ready, the Government do not care to take them up, or complete even any one of them. In Cuddapah district, though the Gandikota project was there, with an idea to link it up with the Krishna-Pennar project, it was not at all taken up. The reasons for not executing this project are known only to the Government. The public are rather fed up with the reasons that are now given for stopping that work. There are the three projects, namely, the Badenagadda project, the Kanchalamma Gandhi project and the Lower Sagileru project. All the three projects would irrigate some thousands of acres. These have not been taken up. The Lower Sagileru project can irrigate 10,000 acres. If possible two crops can be raised, if this project is completed. Recently, in reply to a question by Mr. Sivarami Reddy, the Hon. the Minister for Irrigation said that further investigation was to be made. One year and four months back, i.e., in about February 1951, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation was on camp at the site. He inspected the dam site, approved of the plans and estimates with small changes, and then he promised to recommend the project to the Government, and see that it was taken up very soon. But now I am surprised to hear that it is to be investigated further. Several new tanks have to be formed. One new tank for Itukullapadu village in Badvel taluk and another tank for Bhakarapet in the Siddhout taluk were ready for execution, but have been stopped on the plea that the cost is prohibitive. Our districts are in the famine area, and profit alone should not be the consideration. Not even one per cent profit is to be expected. I do not know why the projects have been stopped. It is in that way famine is man-made. The Government have neglected some areas completely and have been improving some other areas in a concentrated manner. When funds are collected from all corners of the State and from all people, they are giving the benefit of the money to one area alone and not to others. I have already said the other day that in my area nothing has been done, and even works that could be done have been stopped and avoided. In my area there are no road facilities and in these days of famine, if people want to get grains from other districts and from other taluks, there is no road facility. Recently, construction of some roads has been

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started. I request the Government not to stop them but form long roads, and to give aid to make them metalled roads so that they may be permanently maintained. If that is done, even if famine comes in future, somehow lorries and carts can go over these roads carrying foodgrains.

"Then, to avert famine permanently, there is the Maderu Project and investigation has been going on. Also the Savissetti-palli tank is being investigated. The Kammavaripalli tank is being investigated. I hope that the Government will take them up instead of postponing them or dropping them for ever on the plea that the cost is prohibitive. It seems investigation of a tank for Ramapuram in Badvel taluk was started but was afterwards stopped. I request it may be taken up again. Investigation of the Ambavaram tank and Mallepalli tank may also be started and completed. New tank for Varikuntla and Balayapalli tank breach closing may be taken up. The Ompalli tank and the supply channel to Nagissettipalli tank have to be taken up. Vogur-Vakamda Project has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. It irrigates 2,000 or 3,000 acres.. During the recent floods in 1949, Pennar bed has been deepened and the channel has been washed away. So much so, water does not rise to the level of the channel and the ryots had to keep their lands waste. Otherwise, those lands would yield a bumper crop of paddy. Even now, on their representations nothing has been done for repairing the channel. A memorandum has been submitted to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works and the ryots promise to pay Rs. 1 lakh if a dam across the river Pennar at that project site is constructed and water made to rise to the level of the channel. I hope that will be considered. There are several other small projects and tanks whose construction can usefully be taken up. If they are all constructed, then famine will never occur again in that taluk.

"Sir, our elders have told us that there was a famine some 75 years ago in Dhatu and another severe famine in Kara samvat-saram. Afterwards, a total famine did not occur. There was some drought here and there, and somehow people were getting on. But this time there is an all round famine. Many districts have been affected. Therefore, I request the Government to take up the execution of the projects I have mentioned and try to avert famine.

"During the present famine, loans were given. They were not distributed equally in all the areas. People in one-half of the area were given loans and those in the other half were neglected. In some places the full amount of Rs. 200 was given as subsistence loan and in some other places, only Rs. 50, Rs. 40, or Rs. 10 were given. The Loans Tahsildars mismanaged the whole affair. Some people got 5 or 6 loans and some did not at all get a loan. Hence the Loans Tahsildars are suspected. I hope that the matter will be investigated and action will be taken to see that the loan amounts are equally distributed among the suffering people."

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* SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to condemn this meagre Demand for Famine Relief that has been moved. Very few people here know what actually the position in Rayalaseema districts to-day is. We have had no rains from 1948 onwards. Every year the monsoon failed and consequently the crops failed. Everywhere there is no food, fodder or employment, for the people. All classes of people have been affected by this famine. Not only the labourers, poor peasants and middle class people but also the rich ryots are suffering. Apart from that, I want to bring to the notice of the House that a good number of students have left the schools in Rajampet taluk and the average attendance in the elementary schools in that part of Rayalaseema has fallen. Nearly 150 students have discontinued their studies. Nearly 20,000 people have migrated from Rajampet taluk to other parts of the country where employment can be secured. People have migrated to far-off Assam, to Gudur Mica Works and to the Tungabhadra Project Works. This is the case in Rayachoti taluk and more so in Chittoor district. Large groups of trees, especially orange trees costing some crores of rupees, have withered away. I want to mention here that an orange garden means the putting forth of ten years' labour. So, these people cannot make up the loss for ten years to come. When the people were undergoing all these sufferings, suddenly rains came last month and as a result, in Cuddapah district alone nearly 70,000 cattle died in three days, more than 16,000 cattle died in Rajampet taluk and more than 17,000 cattle died in Rayachoti taluk.

“ Sir, this famine is recurring. The two main causes of this famine are the failure of monsoon and the continued negligence rather the chronic negligence of the Government to take steps to avert it. There are two ways of preventing this famine. They are the adoption of immediate and long-range measures. One such measure is the construction of projects. Have the Government undertaken the construction of any projects in Rayalaseema? There are the Badinagadda and Gandikota Projects. What have the Government done in this regard? They have only dropped out of the intensive food production area some of the Rayalaseema districts. Cuddapah district has been dropped out from it. As a result, we do not get the benefit of even the few minor irrigation works which we used to enjoy previously. To add to this, the Government are submerging various parts of the district while constructing projects for others who are comparatively well off. They are going to undertake the Krishna-Pennar Project which will entail the submerging of a large portion of my constituency. The entire Siddhout taluk, portions of Rajampet and Badvel taluks are going to be submerged. Thus, when we are asking for priority to be given to projects in the Rayalaseema districts, far from conceding it, they are submerging our dear fields, gardens and houses and asking us to leave them. This is the kind of relief we are getting from the Government.

“ I now come to other relief measures like the grant of subsistence loans, loans for deepening of wells and the starting of

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gruel centres. I want to ask how many applicants have been granted subsistence loans and loans for deepening of wells. I may tell the House that not even 25 per cent of the applicants have been granted these loans and even those who have been granted have not been given the full amount. If the amount granted is Rs. 200, only Rs. 100 is given to the person concerned, and if it is Rs. 100, only Rs. 50 is given. It is said as an excuse that the amount will be given in two instalments. But I know in Cuddapah district at least, the second instalment is not given. There is also lot of corruption. It is an open secret that unless a poor peasant spends Rs. 40 to Rs. 50, he cannot get one subsistence loan. It is an open secret that he has to pay Rs. 10 to karnam and others, in order to get a subsistence loan. Even the application forms for these loans are being blackmarketed. One has to purchase these application forms, paying As. 6 to Re. 1-2-0. Then, these loans are given to those only who own lands. But there are a good number of agricultural labourers, artisans and others who have not got enough to eat. They want loans but they are not getting them. Only the rich men are getting loans for deepening wells and not the poor peasants. For this purpose, the value of the land is underestimated. If the value of the land is Rs. 1,000, the Tahsildar says that it is worth only Rs. 500 and the poor peasant does not get the loan. If the records are called for, I can show thousands of cases where the rich men who applied for loans got them within a week or within a month whereas the poor peasants did not get them for three or four months. If a comparative study is made, the Hon. Minister in charge can understand it. I can show a number of cases where applications for these loans were not attended to. This is how the people are discouraged from applying for these loans.

"Sir, we have got only 81 gruel centres for a population of 2 lakhs in Rajampet taluk where the necessity is for 140 centres. The Government promise that, wherever necessary, gruel centres will be opened. But it is not fulfilled in practice. We requested the Governor, when he came to our place, to open at least 100 gruel centres. Still only 81 centres are functioning there. Further, the Government say that they are thinking of closing down gruel centres if the strength falls below 20. But even in centres where there is an attendance of 400 or 500 persons, the Government are thinking of clubbing them together. I know corruption is rampant even in the running of gruel centres. That has been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned but no action has been taken.

"I now come to the subject of minor irrigation works. Only the other day we were told that the Lower Sagileru Project had not been sanctioned and that only the canal work had been sanctioned. What is the use of the canal if there is no project? Is it simply for drainage that the canal work has been sanctioned? When the Governor came to Rajampet, we were told that the Government were going to undertake the construction of the project and that the entire labour of Cuddapah could be engaged on it. But to-day we are told that only the canal work has been

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sanctioned. Probably this area is going to be submerged for the purpose of the Krishna-Pennar Project. I do not know what the real cause is.

"Coming to the question of fodder, there is great necessity for it everywhere. But there is great delay in supplying it and when rains come, one or two wagons of fodder are brought and it is said that fodder is being supplied. Really if fodder had been supplied in time, our district would not have lost 70,000 cattle within three days.

"When famine conditions exist, there is no declaration of moratorium. Private money-lenders are squeezing money out of the poor peasants. Of course, the Government have postponed the collection of takavi and other loans. But why can't they declare moratorium in the Rayalaseema districts at least for two years to come?

"Then, in Rajampet taluk alone, there are about 2,000 families of toddy-tappers. They are requesting permits for tapping sweet toddy, but Government have denied them. The trees are being felled by the hungry people and their tender stems are eaten to satisfy their hunger. I do not know why those people have not been permitted to tap sweet toddy. This is how people of one part of the country are discriminated against. We have been guaranteed under the provisions of Article 14 of the Constitution that all citizens will be treated equally. But here is a case where there is discrimination between people of one part of the country and others which is a violation of fundamental rights. The other day we were told that no permission for tapping sweet toddy will be given in Cuddapah district. Are the people of Cuddapah condemned people? This is how things are taking place. So far as the relief measures are concerned, I do not say that gruel centres are not necessary. They are necessary for the time being. But I want to stress that the Government must undertake major measures like Badinagadda and Gandikota Projects. The Government must undertake these measures so that a large number of people who belong to these areas can be effectively given relief. Unless the Government take effective and immediate steps, people will not keep quiet for long. Already, we have heard of demonstrations in Chandragiri, Kadiri and Tadpatri. If the Government continue to neglect the people of those areas, a situation will come when these poor people will be compelled to resort to direct action, because of their hunger. I think the Government will not create such a situation. The people of Rayalaseema area are generally mild. If, driven by hunger, they resort to direct action, they will go to any extent. I hope the Government will not create such a situation and will take measures of a permanent nature by constructing major projects."

11-45
a.m.

* SRI P. SELVARAJ :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise on this occasion not only to support and approve of the grant fully, but also to persuade the Government to allot more money for famine relief work. Sir, famine is the worst type of calamity that could face any nation. Incidentally, it will paralyse the economy

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and structure of the society also. In the famine area, cattle, human beings and everybody will be greatly affected. Agriculturists who live upon the produce raised from lands have to sell away some of their cattle first, and those that remain only tell a tale of woe, a little later. Having sold all their cattle, they next mortgage their lands to somebody and get some money. Thus, they fall an easy prey to the money-lenders who will always be at their door for the money that they have lent and the interest thereon. Such famines suck the blood of the poor people. They have to migrate to other places for their food and employment. While doing so, they are weakened and they fall a prey to various kinds of diseases. Not only do these people fall a prey to diseases, but others also get some of these diseases from these people. Thus, famine and pestilence are necessary concomitants. Mostly, these famines affect only dry areas. Wet lands are being irrigated by tanks and other possible sources. So the dry lands alone are affected by famines. In the constituency which I have the honour to represent, namely, Vilathikulam, there was an acute famine for about two to three years. There was utter desolation in that area and human beings could not be seen in the fields for miles and miles together. Many of the people also deserted their villages and went in search of food to estates and other foreign places like Malaya and Ceylon. It is the duty of the Government to afford relief in such famine-stricken areas. Those people who have personally known what famine is, could realize the difficulties of the poor people in these areas. People who are having their kith and kin in the famine areas can also understand the difficulties of the suffering people in the famine areas. For that matter, I know how the people of my constituency suffered for two years on account of famine. Our Government were no doubt pleased to take some relief measures, but I am sorry to observe that those measures were not fully implemented.

“Coming to the measures which the Government should take to ameliorate the conditions of the people in the famine-stricken area, I would like to point out that in addition to major projects like the Manimuthar Project, the Government should pay greater attention to minor irrigation works. There are many tanks in my constituency, which have not been properly repaired and even if they were repaired, the supply channel remained unrepaired. As a result of this, the water that the rains give could not be stored properly in an adequate measure. For instance, there are tanks in villages called விளாத்திகுளம், ஆற்றங்கரை (Vilathikulam and Atrankarai). The Government have not paid much attention to these tanks which are in a very bad state. They have repaired these tanks but not their supply channels. The ryots of this place have sent in representations to the Government for attending to these tanks. But we are told that the scheme is still under the ‘revised estimates’ stage. They are revising and re-revising the estimates. This process is going on, and they have not yet come to any definite conclusion. In this connexion, I would like to point out that the Government must take immediate steps to repair such tanks then and there. If they allowed

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such tanks to continue to be in a bad state of repair for a very long time, they may have to spend larger amounts for repairing these tanks at a later date. So, the maxim, 'a stitch in time saves nine' must be the guiding factor for the Government. If they undertook such repair work then and there, it will minimize the cost of repairs.

"Coming to other relief measures, like the taking up of road works, I wish to say a few words. When there was famine in our area, a road work between Vilathikulam and Vembar was originally undertaken. Sometime later, by the grace of God, we got a shower of rain. At once the Collector wrote to the Government that there was no famine and so the road work could be stopped. The Government, which took a very long time to consider our request, immediately on receipt of the report from the Collector stopped this road work. So, this work remains incomplete. The earthwork has been done, but before metal-work could be taken up, the Collector had reported that there was no famine in that constituency. As a result of this, even the earthwork that was completed, got washed away by the rains and the Government have now to spend some more money for the earth-work also. If they are really mindful and serious in giving relief to the ryots, they must take up the earth work and metal work immediately.

"The Government have no doubt been gracious enough to sanction takkavi and other subsistence loans to the people in the famine areas. It is a very good thing for improving the lot of those people. It is not possible for these people to repay these in a short time, because, they have been suffering on account of such famines for a long time. Besides, there are money-lenders who will always be waiting at the doors of these poor people to collect the money or the interest on the money which they might have lent to them.

"Sir, in my constituency, there is a river called Vaipar. Fortunately or unfortunately, during the time of famine, the river was on many occasions in full floods and people even began to curse Government saying that when they were suffering for water, it was being allowed to go waste. If, as suggested by hon. Member Sri Kosalram, a dam is constructed across this river, I am sure the water that is now flowing into the sea without any use to anybody can be stored and utilized for irrigation and other purposes. If this is done, that part of the area could be made self-sufficient."

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Rayalaseema seems to be an unfortunate area that is visited by famine periodically showing thereby that sufficient steps have not been taken to prevent the recurrence of famine conditions there. It is regrettable indeed. But, the only remedy now lies in relieving the distress of the people as far as possible. There is one thing in the statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister, to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. He has stated that the possibility of eventually writing off much of the

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loans advanced to the people there cannot be ruled out. He has suggested thereby that people should apply for exemption in due course. Everybody is sympathetic towards the people of those areas. By making that statement the Finance Minister seems to have thought that normal conditions in those areas will not be restored or it may be that he is showing more of sentiment than care as the guardian and custodian of the finances of this State. What is necessary is not to write off these loans as often as they are given, but to collect them back and put them in the reserve, from out of which the Government could meet the cost of taking up permanent and effective remedial measures for preventing the recurrence of such famine conditions in those areas. I wish that the Government take some such steps now and begin to build up a big capital for meeting the cost of certain schemes that might have to be taken in those famine areas. It is more to draw the attention of the House to this point, I have given notice of my cut motion. I am not unsympathetic towards these people and it should not be taken as such. I have already remarked that it is very, very easy to be generous at the expense of public funds and be popular. But things are not generally done in that way to help the people. There must be a reserve and from now on that reserve should be built up so that there may be no more recurrence of such famine conditions in that unfortunate area. I do not propose to take much time of the House. I suggest that the Hon. the Finance Minister corrects his statement which appears to be unfortunately ill-advised. Thank you, Sir."

12 noon. * SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am one of those unfortunate Members who come from areas where Nature is often cruel and where the Government also follow Nature. As many of the hon. Members know, our area has been subject to famine for the last fifty years. During the Vijayanagar days people in these parts were happy and the areas were made prosperous on account of the several irrigation sources that existed then. Even now, most of the irrigation sources that exist are those that were built for public use in those days, especially tanks and river channels. Unfortunately, for many years now, these tanks have not been repaired and are not cared for. Therefore, many of them are not of the same utility to the people as they were in those days. Then, Sir, as many hon. Members know, most of the area in Rayalaseema is dry land, especially of loose red soil, barring of course a portion of black cotton soil in Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts. Whenever famine came, the previous Governments were only attending to the immediate needs of the people especially of agricultural labour. They never took pains to study and understand the causes of famine and take permanent measures for its prevention. Even after the advent of the Congress Government, the same policy is pursued, and the routine measures are taken. Though the Government are spending lakhs of rupees on famine relief works, most of them are not of a utilitarian character and so they cannot increase food production. They are works just for the sake of relieving unemployment among the ryots so that they may get some wages to maintain themselves.

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My constituency was faced with a famine last year also. Whenever there is a famine and people bring the fact to the notice of the Government and ask for remission of land revenue, a peculiar system of land revenue remission is followed. In our taluk, during the previous famine, the maximum yield of the land was taken at 150 seers of korra, i.e., Italian millet and 200 seers of cholam. Though ours is a black cotton area, during normal times, we produce four to five bags which is taken to be the maximum. Yet, no one got the benefit of remission in our taluk though there was no produce at all this time. Ever since November last, we have been bringing to the notice of the Government through memorandum, representation and deputation to the highest authority of the State, His Excellency the Governor, the present plight of the ryots in our taluk. Yet only 42 villages have been granted remission of revenue. The rest are deprived of their legitimate right to relief. The present system is that an area where the yield is below four annas, will be entitled to remission; but the remissions is granted survey-numberwar. Due to this cumbersome procedure, most of the village karnams, just to avoid the trouble of writing up accounts and receiving the Deputy Tahsildar, Tahsildar, Deputy Collector and the Collector, say that the yield is $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas or 5 annas. The result is they are denied the benefits when some villages which are equally bad enjoy remission. This peculiar system should, therefore, be abandoned. The system of giving remission to persons who have produced a four-anna crop or less should remain but the remission should not be granted survey-numberwar. This will only discourage the ryots.

"As regards relief measures, though since November last year we have been making representations to the Government that famine conditions prevail in our district, only recently some measures were taken and the quantum of relief is not at all enough whether it is grant of subsistence loans or takkavi loans or opening of gruel centres. Even to-day some of the villages do not get the benefit of gruel centres. As regards grant of subsistence and takkavi loans, just now during question-time the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue said that these loans are granted irrespective of the property condition and are given on personal surety also. May I bring it to the notice of the Hon. the Minister that no such subsistence loan is given so far as Anantapur is concerned? Even on houses they do not give loans. They insist on landed property, in spite of several protests we have made in this connexion. Again, takkavi loans are very much delayed as the process is such. The result is people do not get the benefit in time and the loans do not satisfy the requirements of the ryots even to the extent of 2 per cent. Though the Government are unable to spend more money on works or on gruel centres, at least they can be good enough to show some mercy to the poor ryots in the matter of granting loans which will be repaid. As most of the hon. Members know, agriculture is not a paying industry, the more so in Rayalaseema, where the average yield per acre is very poor, i.e., something like 30 rupees. The income will not suffice to cover the interest and wages of the ryots and yield is not at all equal to the return one may expect from any other industry for

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the same amount of capital. If the relief is not given, the position of agricultural labour will be worse than any other kind of labour. The Government must, therefore, come to the rescue of the agriculturists and labourers with takkavi and subsistence loans in my parts especially in view of the approaching sowing season. As we all know, to-day there is a slump in the market. There are no people, either money-lenders or banks, that are prepared to give loans at least to the extent of 20 or 30 per cent of the value of the landed property granting that the ryots are prepared to mortgage their lands. They have already disposed of all their gold jewels and other belongings. They need immediate help.

“As regards relief measures, the works should be continued. The recent rains have not improved the situation in any way and though conditions appear to have improved, the relief works and gruel centres should be continued till October or November when the agriculturists can find an alternative occupation, viz., of sowing. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to issue orders to the Collectors immediately to continue the works and gruel centres until such time as people there take to other kinds of work.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“I would like to inform the House that the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue will reply at 3-30 p.m. and not at 4-30 p.m.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The Hon. the Speaker this morning said that I am to reply at 4-30 p.m. Now the Deputy Speaker says I should reply at 3-30 p.m. Am I to obey the orders of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker?”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The Speaker has asked me to inform the House that the Minister will reply at 3-30 p.m. It is the direction of the Speaker and not of the Deputy Speaker.”

AN HON. MEMBER:—“Is it not the same, whether the direction is from the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, inasmuch as it is from the Chair?”

*SRI G. GOVINDAN:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை, அதாவது பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கென்று ரூ. 48,000 மான்யம் வேண்டுமென்று கோரி வந்த இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

“எங்கள் ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் ‘குறிப்பாக ராமநாதபுரம் டிவிஷனில்’ பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. மூன்று வருஷமாக மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் அங்கே மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். எங்கள் டிவிஷனில் அதிகாரிகள்கூட அதிகமாக சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்வதில்லை. ஆகையால்தான் எங்கள் டிவிஷனைச் சேர்ந்த முதலாளத்தாரில் எலெக்ஷன் நடந்தது என்ற எண்ணம் கூட ஜனங்களுக்கு ஏற்படவில்லை. இனிமேலாவது எங்கள் டிவிஷனில் சர்க்கார் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, எங்கள் தாலுகாவாகிய பரமக்குடி தாலுகாவில் கைத்தறி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான உதவியை உடனே செய்யவேண்டுமென்று

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நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் எந்த விதமான கண்மாய் மராமத்து, கால்வாய் வெட்டும் வேலை முதலியவைகளில் கவனம் செலுத்தவே இல்லை. அதனால் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு எங்கள் டிவிஷனிலிருந்து அநேக மக்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்கு கூலி வேலை செய்ய போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த ரூ. 48,000 மான்யம் போதாமல் இருக்கும்போது, இதை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் மெம்பர்கள் சொல்வது எனக்கு வேடிகையாக இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் தாண்டவ மாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்ற காலத்தில், சர்க்கார் அதிகமாக பணம் தாவேண்டு மென்று கேட்கவேண்டிய காலத்தில், குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது ஒரு விந்தையாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அதிகமான தொகை ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எங்கள் டிவிஷனுக்கு முக்கியமாக மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்வது ஏதாகிலும் சந்தேகம் இருந்தால் ஒருவரை தூது அனுப்பி அங்கிருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கலாம். பஞ்சத்தினால் எங்கள் டிவிஷனிலிருந்து அநேகம் பேர்கள் மலையா நாட்டிற்கும், பர்மாவிற்கும் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கிருக்கும் கஷ்டத்தைப் பொறுக்க முடியாமல் அவர்கள் அங்கே போய்விட்டார்கள். எங்கள் டிவிஷனில் ஜீவநதியாகிய வைகை நதி ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த நதியை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது ஏதாகிலும் கவனித்து வருவதாக தெரியவில்லை. அதில் ஏதாவது கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் டிவிஷனில் எந்த விதமான ரோடு வசதியும் கிடையாது. தஞ்சை ரோடு போக்குவரத்து வசதி கிடையாது. ராமசைபுரம், முதுகுளத்தூர், பாமக்குடி தாலுக்காக்களில் ஐந்து மைலுக்கு ஒரு ரோடு கூட கிடையாது. இனிமேலாவது இந்த இடங்களை யெக்லாம் முன்னுக்கு கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்பதை ரூபாய்கத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய காரியங்களையும் செவ்வெனே செய்வார்கள் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 12-15 P.M.
while I wish to congratulate the Government on the steps they have taken to alleviate distress, my complaint is also there that they do not go far enough and sufficient enough to meet the needs of the people in famine and drought-stricken areas. I really come from a place that is proverbially famine-stricken. It is often stated in those parts that if one wanted to bring his enemy to ruin, just make him a gift of two acres of land in the drought-affected areas like Pudukkottai or Ramanathapuram, and the enemy would then go to rack and ruin inch by inch. That being so it is most unfortunate that ever since the merger of the State we are in the fifth year of an unbroken period of famine. In order to solve the problem of famine in Madras State I suggest that the State be split up into three zones, namely, the famine zone, chronic famine zone and the non-famine zone. All the funds that are set apart for famine relief must be spent in the proportion of 60 : 40, 60 per cent being given to the chronic famine area like Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram and Rayalaseema and the balance of 40 per cent to the other ordinary famine areas. There should be a separate Minister in charge of Famine so that he could look into the matter on the spot and do away with much of this redtapism and arrive at decisions immediately.

“I would mention a few other points that should be looked into in order to arrest the growing famine conditions. There are many springs in tanks. The military may be asked to inspect

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these and deepen them wherever necessary. This would enable the ryots to bring some area under cultivation. Again in certain cases if rain fails completely, at least water from these springs will be available for the agriculturists to carry on their ordinary agricultural operations and this will enable them at least to get a seed return. Grant of loans like agricultural loans and takkavi loans and permits for the purchase of pump-sets may be expedited. These things need not go through the process of redtapisism. In my district applications for loans and for the purchase of pump sets have been pending for over a number of months. I brought it to the notice of the district officials. They have awakened to the idea that they must be disposed of quickly. This redtapisism seems to be an epidemic and is prevalent in all areas. In order to fight the famine, applications for loans and permits for purchase of pump sets should be speedily disposed of. In replying to a supplementary question from me on famine works, the Hon. Minister readily remarked that it was left to the discretion of the district authorities to start famine relief works either departmentally or through contractors. As far as famine relief works undertaken by contractors in my district are concerned, they have been a thorough failure. In the past famine relief works were undertaken departmentally. There was quick payment of wages to the workers. No abuses or misuses were possible. It is the wish of the people of Pudukkottai that the whole system must be revised, and wherever famine relief works are started they must be carried out under the supervision of Governmental authorities and its officials rather than allow the works to be done by contractors, who in our country, particularly in drought-affected areas, seize every opportunity to exploit the situation. Anti-erosion methods also must be frequently adopted to prevent famine. In my area some years ago these works were started. Pudukkottai was one of the first to take up that scheme before that was taken up on any scale in other parts of the State. Then tanks should not be allowed to be silted. What is required by the agriculturist is water. If the Government cannot provide water through permanent river irrigation, at least the Government could see that the rain water that falls into the tanks is made available to the people. This cannot be done if the tanks are allowed to be silted. I am afraid it is going to be a major problem in the drought-affected areas if Government do not take immediate steps to clear up silt in tanks. It was aptly said that a stitch in time saves nine. If this advice is not heeded by Government immediately, I am afraid they will have to spend correes and crores later, whereas if they spend a few lakhs now, it will prevent the recurring famines.

“The people in the famine-stricken areas have already been deprived of their main source of income and now they are to be subjected to the heavy taxation measures of the Government. Their condition is made more miserable. In levying taxes, it is best that Government always differentiate between the delta areas, famine-affected areas and chronic famine-affected areas. Some of the taxation proposed need not be applied to the famine-stricken

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areas. If the Government exempt the people of the famine-affected areas from these taxes, they will be helping them on the financial side also just as they help them on the constructive side by effecting repairs to tanks, digging tanks and such other schemes. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to divide the State into three zones and apply the relief measures they have sanctioned according to the degree of suffering the people are subjected to in these three zones on account of famine."

* SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to offer my hearty thanks to all the papers in Madras, the *Andhra Prabha*, *Indian Express*, the *Mail*, *Andhra Patrika* and *Hindu* for the great publicity given by them to the famine conditions in Rayalaseema. It is only after a long time that Government were able to see famine conditions in Rayalaseema. The famine that rages over the whole of Rayalaseema equals the famine in Bengal in 1943-44. The only difference is that there were so many deaths in Bengal. But deaths are there to-day even in Rayalaseema. They are going to continue. Famine deaths eat into the morals of the people. The famine is not over there. Our thanks are due to the papers of Madras and specially to the *Andhra Prabha* which started a famine relief fund and collected easily over three lakhs of rupees. Now the Government feel that famine is over but the public feel that it is still there and they are still contributing. All our thanks are due to Mr. Narla Venkateswara Rao who published such beautiful editorials which touched the hearts of the people not only of this State but of other States also. But do the Government of Madras deserve the thanks of the people of Rayalaseema? It may be the present Government deserve our thanks and congratulations because though they came to office very late, they did something to relieve the sufferings of the famine-stricken people. They gave some real relief. But the Government of Madras for the past fifty years only deserve wholesale condemnation because though they knew that there was this disease, famine, though they knew that famine was rampant in Rayalaseema they were not able to do anything. Here is a book which contains proposals for the economic development of Rayalaseema. The Governments here and at the Centre have recognized that it is a famine-affected area. But what have they done, I ask? Sir, it is not a problem for the State Government alone. It is a problem for the Government of India also. The six crores of rupees that Government have provided is nothing for the relief of the people of Rayalaseema. It is not by pouring water over a man suffering from fever that you can cure him of his fever. Pour any quantity of water on the man, the temperature won't come down. You have to give him medicine and cure him of his fever. The Government of Madras cannot completely eradicate the famine conditions in Rayalaseema. We have to pull the Central Government over here. If it had been a famine in Bengal, or United Provinces or Central Provinces, or the Punjab, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our Prime Minister, and our President would have run there half a dozen times. Pandit Nehru flew to

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Assam to see the devastating damage caused by floods and earthquake. But none from the Central Government visited Rayalaseema. Mr. Munshi came but he was not able to see the real conditions brought about by famine. He was too old to travel in the interior parts. He could travel only by train and sitting in the train he conducted his enquiries.

"The Government's Demand is for Rs. 48,000. Even though it is Rs. 48,000 I know the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House are going to spend not Rs. 48,000 but Rs. 48 lakhs or even Rs. 480 lakhs or the entire amount that the Government can spend to relieve famine conditions. I know every time, the people or Members of Legislative Assembly, or Committees on Rayalaseema go to the Chief Minister or the Ministers of the Government they come back with the feeling that they have done enough, enough and more to assist Rayalaseema. Our thanks are due to them. But the famine can be eradicated once for all if the Government develop the industries of Rayalaseema, our minerals, chemicals and other things. What you cannot get in the whole of India you can get in Rayalaseema, these minerals and other things. It has got such industrial potentialities that it may be the Manchester of India, the Lancashire of India. In Rayalaseema you have gold, diamond, copper, silver, iron, and so many other things. What is it that you want? Even a scientist does not know what minerals could be found there. I submit to the Government that there is no capital in Rayalaseema to develop these. People with small capital took licences for the exploration of the mineral wealth of this area. They have failed to carry on their investigations or start industries. If Government cannot afford to invest a large capital on developing this area, they must seek the help of the Central Government or of some other country, America, Russia or somebody which will invest capital in this key area and start industries.

"There are small scale industries also in that area. There is the handloom industry. There are all kinds of small crafts. They deserve to be encouraged. The Hon. the Minister for Rural Development is to take away Rs. 40 lakhs for his department. I request him to invest some amount in Rayalaseema.

"Irrigation is a real difficulty for us because, though plenty of rain falls in that area here and there, all the rain water runs away to the down country side or into the sea. I want that all the water should be conserved for Rayalaseema. Look at the tanks of Rayalaseema. Has anyone seen the tanks of Rayalaseema? Even if one has seen them, he forgets to think about them the moment he leaves Rayalaseema. Every tank is silted. They are in disrepair. If the Government spend easily Rs. 50 crores, then and then only they will be able to repair all the tanks, channels and other irrigation works. The people of Rayalaseema require not only industries and irrigation projects. Their dire necessity is electric supply. There is something wrong in the State of Denmark. Mettur electricity is now being spared for a part of the Chittoor district. Every time the officials of the Government from here or the Superintending Engineer or his

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Supervisor come there, they will say, 'there is enough load and the return also is good; the extension will come shortly'. But, years are rolling by and Ministries after Ministries are coming. Still we are not getting electricity extensions. After all, Pakala is only about 35 miles from Vayalpad and Chittoor about 25 miles from Palmaner. If electric supply is extended to the whole of Chittoor district they would be removing three-fourths of the famine conditions in the Chittoor district. Same is the case in regard to Cuddapah and other districts. If there is no hydro-electric power available, thermal stations can be constructed and the Government need not fear about the return. Whatever money is spent in Rayalaseema by this Government or by the Central Government or by private capitalists for irrigation projects or industries, the whole lot can be got back. I, therefore, request the hon. Members of this House and the Hon. Ministers to devote their full attention to eradicate famine once for all, because it is a cancer in our throat and it is going to kill the Government. Our Communist friends are thinking of a revolution or a rebellion, and at present Rayalaseema is the most fertile ground for their propaganda. No attention is paid to that area and no politician looks to it. We have sent our Members to the Legislative Assembly and Ministers to this House. I do not know what they are doing. I may tell the Government that Communism is a cancer in the body-politic of Rayalaseema and it is like a disease entering the body when the body resistance fails and it is the same all over the world. When the social conditions are rotten and the economic conditions are bad, it is then that Communism wins. There is something wrong when Communism wins. Nobody need fear about Communism. If we set right the social and economic conditions, then Communism will be nowhere."

(At this stage, the Speaker resumed the Chair.)

*SRI T. S. ARTHANARI:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த சட்டசபையில் பேசுவது இது தான் முதல் தடவை. முதலாவதாக நான் ஒரு நெசவுத் தொழிலாளி என்பதை இவ்விடத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நான் பேசுவதில் ஏதாவது குறைபாடுகள் இருந்தால் அதைப் பொருட்படுத்தாமல் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று முதன் முதலாக நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்காக நான் இங்கு அழைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுவது நம் நாட்டிற்கு புதியது அல்ல. நம் நாடு ஒரு பஞ்ச நாடு. செல்வம் இல்லாததால் அல்ல; செல்வம் உண்டு; அதை பகுத்தறிவோடு, பொதுநல உணர்ச்சியோடு, மக்களை வாழ வைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நல்ல உணர்ச்சியோடு திட்டம் வகுத்தால் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை இரண்டு வருஷங்களில் போக்க முடியும் என்று நான் உறுதியாக நம்புகிறேன். பொதுவாக பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது இவ்வளவு காலமாக இருந்த பஞ்சத்திற்கும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் பஞ்சத்திற்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு காலமாக ‘சோத்துக்கு இல்லை; தொழிலுக்கு இல்லை’ என்று பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசி வந்தோம். இன்றைக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பஞ்சம் குடிப்பதற்கு தண்ணீர் இல்லாத பஞ்சம். இப்பொழுது ராயலசீமா பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி அடிக்கடி பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ராயலசீமாவைப்பற்றி பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் பஞ்சம் இப்பொழுது எங்கள் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. சேலம் ஜில்லா பகுதியில் குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் பரும கஷ்டம் சொல்லி முடியாது. குறிப் குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் பரும கஷ்டம் சொல்லி முடியாது. அதிகமாக பாக திருச்செங்கோடு, ராசிபுரம், நாமக்கல் முதலிய இடங்களில் அதிகமாக குடி தண்ணீர் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கிணறுகள் வெட்டக்கூடிய திட்டங்களை

[Sri T. S. Arthanari]

[12th July 1952]

சர்க்கார் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் போட்டிருந்த போதிலும் கிணறுகளை நாலு அடி ஆழத்திற்கு மேல் வெட்டுவதில்லை. நாலு அடி வெட்டியவுடனே தண்ணீர் வந்தால்தான் உண்டு; இல்லாவிட்டால் இல்லை. மீண்டும் கிணறு வெட்டுவேண்டுமென்று வந்தால் மறுமுறை சாங்குன் வாங்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு கலெக்டரிடம் உத்தரவு வாங்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே குடிதண்ணீர் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க தண்ணீர் வருவவரை கிணறுகளை வெட்டுவதற்கு பணம் கொடுத்து, சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது திருச்செங்கோட்டில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்காக ராணுவத்தை அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக திருச்செங்கோடு டவுனிலும் சுற்றுப் புறங்களிலும் சுமார் ஒன்பது கிணறுகள் தோண்டுவதற்கு திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு தாலூகா பூராவிலும் எங்கெங்கே கிணறுகள் தோண்ட வேண்டுமோ அங்கேயெல்லாம் கிணறுகளைத் தோண்டுவதற்கு உடனடியாக ராணுவத்தை அனுப்பி கிணறுகள் தோண்டும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்வதற்கு தீவிரமான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இரண்டாவதாக திருச்செங்கோடு, ஓமலூர் முதலிய இடங்கள் பதனி இருக்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கும் பிரதேசமாகும். திருச்செங்கோடு தாலூகாவில் குறைந்த பட்சம் எட்டாயிரம் பேர்கள் பதனி இருக்கிறார்கள். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தவுடன் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தென்ன மரம் ஏறும் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய வேலையை இழந்துவிட்டார்கள். அத்துடன் பதனி இறக்கும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும் வருஷத்தில் ஆறு மாதத்திற்குத் தான் வேலை கிடைக்கிறது. பாக்கி ஆறு மாதத்திற்கு அவர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் சம்மா இருந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்காமல் பஞ்சத்தை போக்க வேண்டுமென்று நினைப்பதும் பசுவதம் முடியாத காரியம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய நிலையை மாற்றி அமைப்பதற்கும், அவர்களுக்கு தொழில் கொடுப்பதற்கும் தென்ன மரத்திலிருந்து பதனி இறக்கி கருப்பட்டி காய்ச்சுவதற்கும் சர்க்கார் அனுமதி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதோடு குளம் மராமத்து, ஏரி மராமத்து, கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் அமைப்பது போன்றவைகளில் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்தால் நிச்சயமாக இன்றைக்கு ஓரளவுக்கு இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை ஒழிக்க முடியும்.

“பருவ மழை தவறிவிட்டதன் காரணமாக விவசாயிகள் பல கிராமங்களை விட்டு வெளியூருக்குச் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆண்டிப் பானையத்தில் சுமார் 30 குடும்பங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் பத்துக் குடும்பங்கள் இப்பொழுது மலையாறிருப் போய்விட்டன. அதோடு சேரியில் ஆணங்கூரிலிருந்து சரிபாதி பேர்கள் வெளிக்கிளம்பிப் போய்விட்டார்கள். பல ஊர்களிலிருந்து விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய தொழிலுக்காக வெளியேறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு விவசாயிகள் இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை ஓரளவிற்காவது உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்றால் உடனடியாக தரிசாகக்கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை அவர்களிடம் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஓமலூர் தாலூகாவில் இரண்டாயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலம் உழுவதற்கு பக்குவமாக இருக்கிறது. அதைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பதனி இறக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களும், விவசாயிகளும், சர்க்காரை கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கேட்டிருந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் இன்னும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இப்பொழுது நிலம் இல்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்த இரண்டாயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலத்தையும் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் நன்றாக அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு வாழமுடியும், என்பதை சர்க்காருக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“நான்காவதாக, சேலம் ஜில்லா வென்றால் அங்கே கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கக் கூடிய பிரதேசம். இந்த ஜில்லா பூராவிலும் அவர்களே அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிலை உயர்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஒருவித நடவடிக்கையில் இறங்காவிட்டால் நிச்சயமாக ரயாலசீமா பஞ்சத்தை சேலத்தில் பார்க்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு எச்சரிக்கிறேன்.

12th July 1952]

[Sri T. S. Arthanari]

“அடுத்தபடியாக நெசவு தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு சொசைட்டி மூலமாக 1½ மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு பாவு நூல் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பாவு என்றால் 72 கஜம். அந்த நூலை நெய்வதற்கு 13½ ரூபாய் கூலி கிடைக்கிறது. அதில் 6 ரூபாய் செலவு. ஒரு மாதத்தில் 6½ ரூபாய் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. ஒரு வன் 1½ மாதத்திற்கு 6½ ரூபாய் சம்பாதித்தால் அவனால் எப்படி வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தமுடியும் என்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக சொசைட்டி வில் தேங்கிக்கிடக்கும் சரக்குகளை விற்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். மேலும், நூல் விலையை குறைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்ற இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்பு இரண்டு கஜம் வேஷ்டி 2½ ரூபாய் விற்பது. இன்றைக்கு 1½ ரூபாயிற்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால் நூலின் விலையை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel it my duty to review the famine that has occurred in Rayalaseema and other parts of this State, being myself a Member from one of those parts. You may remember, Sir, that some time back I said in this House that the hands of the Government were full with the famine relief measures in Rayalaseema and they would be unable to do much more in the State in the matter of any new developmental works. I recognize that the expense and the administrative responsibility involved in giving relief to the famine-stricken people were enormous and I still maintain that they are so. The relief measures that were proposed by the Government would have been adequate if only they had been quicker in the implementation of those proposals. Unfortunately I have got to point out certain defects that have been noticed by me so that they can be remedied at least in future. It was about October last year that these areas were faced with famine and then the Government thought that they would have to give relief. It was only about the end of December last year or January this year that the Government acted with speed in the matter of adopting relief measures such as taking up certain works, giving loans to the people who were in need and opening gruel centres for such people as were unable to work. The Government also gave enlarged powers to the district authorities to see that there was no delay in undertaking these relief works. But when it came to the question of actual undertaking of these relief works, there were difficulties, and the district authorities found that the machinery in regard to personnel was insufficient to undertake the work that has been sanctioned, and this personnel was not forthcoming from the Government in quicker time. If only it had been possible for the Government to divert this personnel from other districts where there was no urgency, a large amount of delay could have been avoided. Sir, there was delay on the part of the contractors in executing these works as they had not the necessary capital or the necessary materials. Even in cases where they actually undertook the work, it was stopped after some time as their bills that were pending with the Government had not been paid. So, the net result was that the people suffered due to the delay in the execution of famine relief works. In the matter of giving loans, the Government have spent a good amount in the form of land improvement loans, subsistence loans, etc. But I would like to

[Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi] [12th July 1952]

say that whatever the Government have given up till now, has not touched even the fringe of the problem. I have got statistics to prove it. The number of applications received by the Government in Chittoor district for loans was about 150,000 and the number of disposals was only about ten to twelve thousand. If we have to dispose of all the applications, our State would have to stop all other activities. Even though a good number of applications was disposed of, I still feel that a larger number could have been dealt with and disposed of.

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p.m.

"So far as the relief measures were concerned I would like to state that they were adequate. There were certain delays in the administration of these measures and I would like the Government to see to it that these delays do not recur in future, if we in Rayalaseema have the misfortune to face another famine. I would like to say that what we have to do to-day is to see that we minimize the possibility of the recurrence of famine in years to come. Especially in Rayalaseema it has become a frequent occurrence. Of course we take immediate action and give relief. But as soon as the famine has disappeared, we often forget the whole problem and do not take proper action for the future. It is vitally important to develop Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema, as hon. Members may be aware, consists mostly of highlands. Unless Government take prompt steps to see that all the available water in Rayalaseema is conserved for irrigation purposes, they would not have done anything substantial in the way of prevention of future famines in our area.

"Secondly, I plead that the agriculturists be given prompt help to dig wells so that whenever there is drought, they may continue their agricultural operations by taking water from the wells for their fields. Such a help is bound to infuse cheer in the peasants of Rayalaseema.

"Rayalaseema has always been in the background so far as Hydro-electric power is concerned. For the development of industries it is absolutely essential that Rayalaseema should be supplied with hydro-electric energy. I sincerely trust that the Government would extend the benefit of hydro-electric supply to these famine areas which will go a long way in preventing the recurrence of famine in subsequent years. I plead that the hydro-electric schemes sanctioned for Rayalaseema should be executed as quickly as possible.

"I would like to emphasize that in spite of the relief measures taken by the Government, most of the people are suffering from want of food. They should be helped by way of subsistence loans, and work should be provided for them. I am satisfied with what the Government have so far done to relieve the distress caused by the recent famine in Rayalaseema. I only request that they do not stop the relief measures but continue them for some more time."

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

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* SRI V. SOMAYAJULU:—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, తరచు టైములు చే బాధపడేటటువంటి విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలోని గ్రామీణ ప్రజల అధిపత్యములను ఈ సాధన సభలో వెల్లడి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతము కరువు నివారణ కొరకై కేటాయించిన మొత్తము అధమము ఒక్క తొలూకాలోనైనను కరువు నివారణపనులు కొనసాగించుటకు చాలదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. టైము సంభవించకుండా ఉండాలంటే నీటి పారుదల వసతులను అభివృద్ధి పరచాలి. గ్రామాల పట్న హద్దు ప్రద్దమూపాలి. పల్లెలు అభివృద్ధి చెందితేనే కాని, పట్టణాల కాని, దేశం కాని అభివృద్ధి చెందదు. గ్రామాలు అభివృద్ధి పొందితేనే కరువు కాటకాలు రాకుండా చేసుకొనగలము. కాని వి గ్రామాభ్యుదయం దేశాభివృద్ధికి మూలకం దమని గాంధీజీ చెప్పేరో ఆ గ్రామాభ్యుదయానికి గొడ్డలి పెట్టుగా ఉంది ఈ బడ్జెటు. ఈ విషయములను కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు వీ.తో కాలం నుంచి చెబుతూవున్నారు కాని, ఆచరణలో పెట్టుట లేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రస్తుతము ఆమలు జరుపుచున్న గ్రామాభివృద్ధి పథకములవల్ల గ్రామములకు అనుకొన్నంత ఉపకారం జరుగుట లేదు. మన యెదుటవున్న బడ్జెటు కలిపాదనలను చూస్తే అవి గ్రామాభ్యుదయానికి హద్దుతోడ్పడునట్టివి కాలేవు. గ్రామాలు అభివృద్ధి చెందాలంటే, కరువు కాటకాలు శాశ్వతంగా నివారించబడాలంటే, కంటిగేజ్ పనులను ఆమలుపరచడంలో ప్రభుత్వం చాలా శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. ‘Grow More Food Scheme’ లను ఆమలు జరుపుటయందు ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా పట్టుదలమూపాలి. గత ఆయిదారు సంవత్సరములుగా జరుపబడిన “Grow More Food” షీర్షిక క్రింద టైమున్న ఎక్కువ ఉత్పత్తి చేస్తున్నారే గాని అహారాన్ని ఉత్పత్తి చేయలేకపోయినారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. రైతులకు ప్రభుత్వము వారు చేయుచున్న కొద్దిపాటి సహాయమైనను సరిగా అందుటలేదు. ఇదివరలో నూతులు త్రవ్వించేటందుకు subsidy లు ఇచ్చినారు. ఈ subsidy లు సరిగా రైతులకు అందలేదు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో గ్రామాలలోని అధికారులు, పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, పలుకుబడిగలవారు ఈ subsidy లవల్ల బాగుపడేవారే కాని, వేదవారి చేతులలోనికి సహాయంగా ఇచ్చిన ఈ డబ్బు పోలేదు. ఈ సహనీడిలల్ల మధ్యవర్తులు బాగుపడ్డారు. ఈ లోపములకు ప్రభుత్వమే బాధ్యతవహించవలసి ఉండొందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఉచితవిత్తనముల సప్లై ఉత్తరదండగని చెప్పగోరుతున్నాను.

“రైతులకు నాగలి కర్రలు మొదలైన ఇతర పోముట్లు, ఎరువులు సరిగా లభ్యం అగుటలేదు. వ్యవసాయపనిముట్లు కొరకనిదే రైతులు వి విధంగా వ్యవసాయం కొనసాగించగలరో గుర్తించగోరాను. సహకార సంఘాలద్వారా సప్లై చేయించుచున్న పనిముట్లుకూడా గ్రామాలలోని వి పెద్దరైతులకో దక్కుతున్నాయి కాని సామాన్య రైతుకు దొరుకుటలేదు. సహకార సంస్థలుకూడా నానాటికి పాడైపోతున్నాయి. ఈ సహకార సంస్థలు గ్రామపెద్దల, పాముకార్ల వ్యాపార సంస్థలుగా మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయే కాని వేద ప్రజలకు వివిధంగాను ఉపయోగించునవిగా లేవు. సహకార సంస్థలద్వారా సప్లై చేయదలచినటువంటి వ్యవసాయపనిముట్లు, ఎరువులు వేదరైతులకు సరసమైన ధరలకు అందుబాటులో ఉండేటట్లు చూడగోరాను. సహకార సంస్థల ద్వారా అప్పులనిచ్చే సందర్భములలోకూడా, అప్పులు ఆవసరమున్న వేదరైతులకే లభ్యమయ్యేటట్లు అంటే సంస్థ నుంచి డబ్బు తీసుకొనే అవకాశం, drawing capacity తగ్గించినప్పుడే రైతులకు ఉపయోగపడతాయి. లేకపోతే drawing capacity ఎక్కువచేసి 2, 3 వందలకు పెంచితే పెద్దలకే ఉపయోగపడతాయి. దుర్వినియోగ మాతుంది. అలాకాకుండా సహకార సంస్థలు న్యాయబద్ధితోను, వేదవారికి సహాయము చేయవలెననే సంకల్పముతోను నడుపబడిననాడే ప్రజలు వాటియొక్క ఉపయోగమును గుర్తించగలరు. కాని అంతవరకు ఇప్పటివరకే సహకార సంస్థలు గ్రామాలలోని పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, పాముకార్లవంటివారికి లాభము సంపాదించేటట్టే విగానే

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ఉండిపోతాయి. సహకార సంస్థలలో అవినీతినిలేకుండా చేయవలసిన చాన్సెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారివై ఉన్నదని గుర్తించాలి. ఈ లోటుపాట్లను సవరించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు శ్రద్ధలీనుకోవాలి.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“కోఆపరేటివ్ సోసైటీలనుగురించి సెనెట్ వచ్చే డిమాండు సందర్భములో మాట్లాడవచ్చు. ఇప్పుడు famine గురించి మాట్లాడ గోరుచున్నాను.”

SRI C. V. SOMAYAJULU :—“క్షామము సాధారణంగా పల్లెప్రాంతాలలోనే సంభవిస్తూ ఉంటుంది. క్షామంవల్ల రాధకడేవూరు రైతులు, కూలీలు మొదలైనవారు వంటి సామాన్య ప్రజలు, కష్టకాలంలో ఈ కేంద్రప్రభుత్వ ప్రభుత్వం రక్షించాలంటే సహకార సంస్థలద్వారానే ప్రభుత్వం సహాయపడవలసి ఉంది. సహకార సంస్థలలో లంచగొండితనం, అవినీతి, పక్షపాత బుద్ధి ఉన్నవైతే వాటివల్ల ప్రయోజన మేమీఉండదు. కాబట్టి సహకార సంస్థలు సేదకానికి సహాయకరమై కృషి చేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. అందుల్లో వివిధంగా కరువునివారణ పనులను కొనసాగించగలమో అనే విషయమును మనవిచేయడమే నాభుద్దేశం. కనుక ఇదికూడా కరువుకు సంబంధించినదే. సేదరైతులను సహకార సంస్థలద్వారా అనేక ధాన్యాలను, తనిముట్లను, అప్పులను అందుబాటు చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని మరల కోరుచున్నాను.”

SRI K. RAMAYYA :—“అభ్యుదయ ముద్రాను రాష్ట్రములో ఈ కరువు సర్వసాధారణంగా విహ్వలం ప్రతినిత్యము రాండవిస్తూనేయున్నది. దాదాపు విహ్వలనైయున్న ఈ రాయలసీమలో కరువు రాడనిపించుచున్నది. దీనివల్ల ఎంతోమంది బీదలు సర్వసాధారణంగా రైతులు గ్రామాలవిడచి కలలను వెళ్లిపోవలసి వచ్చింది. దాదాపు రెండు సంవత్సరములనుండి మా ప్రాంతాలలో పెద్దములకే అక్కడ పంటలు లేనిదానిచేత ఈ కరువు విస్తరించి, ప్రభుత్వము మారాయలసీమ ప్రాంతమునందు విలాటి నీటి పారుదలసౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయుకంలో శ్రద్ధచూపలేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతములో ఇంక ఎక్కువ minor irrigation works, major irrigation works అనేకము పనులను గలగల ఉన్నవి. ముఖ్యముగా కడప జిల్లా, ఇమ్మలముడుగులోని గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టుయొక్క estimate లిటిగి ప్రభుత్వముఉన్నపుడే తయారైంది. కాని ఈనాటికేకూడా అది అట్లానే estimate గానేయున్నది. దీనియందు ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకు ఇంతఅలస్యముచేస్తూ శ్రద్ధచూపకుండా ఉన్నారో తెలియడంలేదు. కాని ఇటువంటిపనులు పక్షం అనుట జరిపితే దాదాపు అక్కడఉండే కూలీలు, మిగతావాళ్ళకు పనులు కల్గడంవల్ల శాశ్వతముగా కరువు నివారణ అయ్యేదానికి అవకాశమున్నది. ఇమ్మలముడుగు తాలూకాలో రెండు ఇర్రిగేషన్ లివర్ చానల్స్ ఉన్నవి ఈ ఛానల్స్ దాదాపు కూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి గవర్న మెంటు ఎక్స్ మెంటులో ఉన్నవి. ఎక్స్ మెంటుకూడ పూరి అయినది. అయితే ఇప్పటికికూడా ఆ రెండు చానల్స్ ఎందుకు కరువు పనులకింద ప్రభుత్వము ప్రారంభించలేదో తెలియడంలేదు. ఈ చానల్స్ క్రింద దాదాపు అరు వందల ఎకరాలకు నీటి పారుదల అవుతుంది ఇందుకు గవర్న మెంటు ఒక లక్ష ఇరవైవేల మత్రము ఖర్చుపెట్టికావాలి. ఇంకొకొద్ది డబ్బుతో కొన్ని మార్గ ఎకరాల భూమి కంటకువచ్చే అవకాశముండగా ప్రభుత్వము దీనియందు ఇంతకరకు విమిన్న శ్రద్ధచూపకుండా ఉన్నది.

“తరువాత దీనితో పారిశ్రమిక లకు ఈనాడు మన కో ఆపరేటివ్ రిలీఫ్ స్కీము గారు relief scheme ఒకటి ప్రవేశ పెట్టినారు. కాని ఈ స్కీమువల్ల వివి

12th July 1952]

[Sri K. Ramayya]

ప్రయోజనములేదు. దీనివల్ల వారికి చాదావు 1 లక్షికి రూ 0-6-0 లు మాత్రమే గిట్టుతుంది. అకొంచెము గిట్టనప్పటికీ, వారికి చాలినంతనూ అందుబాటులో లేదు. వాళ్లకు అందులో పని చూపిస్తేయితే, నెలకు రూ 15 లు కూలి మాత్రము గిట్టుతుంది. అయితే ఇప్పుడు మదరాసు గవర్నమెంటు yarn ration రద్దుచేసి నారు. కనుక గవర్నమెంటువారు ఈ చేనేత పాకిశామికులకు ఇప్పుడైనా కానీ సంతనాలు ఇచ్చి లక్షికి 6 అణాలు ప్రకారము హాలి లు చేస్తేయితేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. తరువాత నాలు మిల్లిల యజమానులు ఇండియన్ కాటన్ తో తయారుచేయబడిన నూలును బొత్తిగాను ప్రాంతాలకు పంపి చేయడంలేదు. ఎందుకంటే, ఈ మిల్లిలు foreign fibre నే తిప్పించుకొని దానితోనే నూలు తయారు చేసి ఎక్కువ ధరలకు ఆ నూలు విక్రయించేస్తున్నారు. దీనివల్ల చేనేత పాకిశామికులు ఎక్కువ చెబ్బరిగితున్నారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ చేనేత పాకిశామికులకు ఇబ్బందులను తాత్కాలికముగా పరిష్కారము చేయవలసలైతే సరాసరి మిల్లిలనుంచి గవర్నమెంటు డిపోలవ్వరా మిల్లిలలో ఇత్యతి అయిన రేటుకే నూలు అందజేయవలసి యుంటుంది. అప్పుడే తాత్కాలికా వీరి కరుణ నివారణ అవుతుంది. కనుక ఈ ప్రకారము పథ్యము చేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంతలో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

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p.m.

SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI:—“అధ్యయ, దురదృష్టవశాత్తు ఈ సంవత్సరం కరువు మదరాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రజలను ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమవారిని చాల యిబ్బందులవాట జేసినది. ప్రకృతి మనశ్శుభదయచూపని కారణంతో ఈ ట్రానుం సంభవించినది. ట్రానునివారలకు గాను మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం వారు చాలావరకు సహాయపడివారని చెప్పక తప్పదు. మన రాష్ట్రంలో గత నాలుగైదు సంవత్సరములుగా వర్షములు సరిగాలేనందున పంటలు పాడైపోయి రైతులు చాలా కష్ట నష్టములవారారు. ప్రజలకు తిన తిండిలేదు, పశువులకు పశుగానవులేదు. ఈ విధంగా మనుషులు, పశువులు కూడా చాలా వాధలకు గురి కావలసి వచ్చినది. అంతేకాకుండా మంచినీరు కూడా అభ్యంతరంకానందువల్ల ఎక్కడ ఇక్కణ్ణు పడవలసివచ్చినది. కని విని ఎరుగనంత కష్ట పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినవి. ఈ ట్రాను నివారణకు గాను మన కార్యగెను ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీసుకొనిన చర్యలు ప్రశంసార్హమైనవి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ కరువుకు రాయలసీమలో చింతచెట్లు, తాడిచెట్లు కూడా ఎండిపోయినాయంటే, ట్రానుము ఎంత దారుణంగా ఉన్నదో అర్థమవుతోంది. గత అయిదారు సంవత్సరములుగా సరిగా వర్షములు లేనందున భూమిలో తడి అరిపోయినది. నూరులలో నీరు ఎండి పోయినది. ఎంతటి నీటిరహితమైనా తట్టుకొనే తాడి, చింతచెట్లు కూడా మండిపోయిన పంటే ఇతర రకముల వృక్షముల గురించి ఇక చెప్ప వలసరము లేదు. రాయలసీమ లోని నాంజిగోటలు మండిపోయాయి. ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాలు పెంచితే ఒక నారింజ తోట కాపుకువచ్చుకో ఆలోచించండి. రాయలసీమలో ఆనే నారింజతోటలు నీటి ఎత్తుకి తట్టుకోలేక పాడైపోయినందువల్ల రైతులు ఎంత నష్ట పడ్డారో చెప్ప శక్యము కాదు. వదల్ల నుంచి పెంచిన మొక్కలు పోయినాయి. మరి పక్షిగతుగాని రైతు తోటను పెంచుకొన లేదు. ఇవి ఎంత హృదయవిదారకరమైన విషయమో సభ్యులు గుర్తించ గోర్తాను.

“తోటలవిషయం, పంటలవిషయం ఇలా ఉండగా ప్రజలు త్రాగుటకు మంచినీరు కొరతక అలగుటించి పోయినారు. ఈ వివరిత పరిస్థితులనుంచి రాయలసీమ ప్రజలను రక్షించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం చాలా శ్రమపడినది. ముఖ్యంగా మంచినీటిని సరఫరా చేయడం నూతనము తగ్గిల్పటకు మిగిలినవారు, చాలా సహాయము చేసినాడు. ట్రాను నివారణకు మన ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ కింది విధముగా ప్రజలకు సహాయ పడినా

[Sri P. Venkataswami Reddi] [12th July 1952]

రని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా వారు చేసిన పనులు ఇవి : (1) కరువు ప్రాంతాలలోని వేద కృషిలకు జీవకాపాధిని కలుగజేసే నిమిత్తము కరువు పనులను ఆమలు చేయించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా అనేక ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు, రోడ్ మరమ్మత్తు పనులు నూతన త్రోవల పనులు ఆమలు పనులవడినాయి. (2) వి విధముగాను పనిచేసి సంపాదించుకోలేనివారికి, పిల్లలకు, వృద్ధులకు గల జీవనానికి గండి కేంద్రాలు ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. (3) ట్రేడుంట్ల నష్టపరిహార చిన్న రైతులకు, మధ్యతరగతి రైతులకు subsistence loans ఇవ్వ విధానాలు చేసినారు. (4) నాలుగవల వంట పండిన రైతులకు కూడా special provisions ఇచ్చినారు. పంటలు హెచ్చు పొడైపోయిన ప్రాంతములలో పన్నులు, సేఫ్టులు వసూలు చేయడం ఆపువల చేయించినారు. రైతులకు తక్కువ అప్పులన్ని తిరిగి వాడు వ్యవసాయము సాగించుటకు సహాయపడినారు. (5) ఈ ప్రాంతములలోని కరువులు అన్ని రకముల ఫారెస్టులలో ఉచితముగా మేయుటకు అంగీకరించినారు. ఇన్ఫర్మిటాల ట్రేడుపడితులకు సహాయపడినందుకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము వారిని సేను కృతజ్ఞులైనాము. ఈ పనులు పర్మనెంట్ కురిసినను మరికొంత కాలము వరకు కొనసాగించవలసినందుకు మంత్రివర్గమువారికి నా ఆధిపత్యములు.

“ నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో నెల్లూరు, కోవూరు తాలూకాలు రెండూ తప్ప మిగత ప్రాంత మంతా మెట్టప్రాంతము. రాయలసీమకు అనుకూల ఉన్న ఈ మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో ట్రేడుం రాయలసీమలో వివిధంగా తాండవించినచో అదేవిధంగా ఉండినది. ఈ ప్రాంతాలు రాయలసీమకు వివిధంగానూ తీసిపోవు. ఈ మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో చాలా భాగము జమీందారీ ప్రాంతముగా ఉండినందువల్ల చాలా వెనుకబడి ఉన్నది. విద్యతరగతి జమీందార్లు జలాధారములను బాగుచేయుటకపోవడంవల్ల కురిసిన కొద్దిపాటి వర్షపు నీరునను చెరువులలో నిలువలేదు. ఇందువల్లనే పంటలు పూర్తిగా పొడై పోయినవి. గ్రామాలలోని కూలి చేసుకొనే ప్రజలు పని దొరకక ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు వలస పోవలసివచ్చింది. కాబట్టి నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని ఈ మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో కూడా ట్రేడునివారణ పనులు విరివిగా సాగించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా వెంకటగిరి, గూడూరు, పొదిలి, ధర్మి, కనిగిరి, సూర్యూరు వేట, రావూరు తాలూకాలలో వరుసగా అయిదు సంవత్సరములుగా అనావృష్టివల్ల రైతులు ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులకు గురికావలసి వచ్చినది. మంచినీటి కరువు కూడా విర్రవడినది. ఈ క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితులను నివారించుటకు ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే పూనుకొనవలసిన సుఖం చేస్తున్నాను. రాయలసీమలో వలసే subsistence loans మా జిల్లాలోని రైతులకు కూడా ఇప్పించుటకు పూనుకొన్నారేగాని రూ 10 లు శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారికి మాత్రమే నని నిబంధన పెట్టివందువల్ల మధ్యతరగతి రైతులు లాభము పొందలేకపోతున్నారని. రాన ఈ పుత్రపుత్రుల సహించి రూ 50 లు శిస్తు చెల్లించువారికికూడా అప్పు యిచ్చే సదుపాయము ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. తక్కువ అప్పులు liberal గా రైతులకు యిప్పించవలసినది. ఈ అప్పులు రైతులకు అందజేయనపుడు వివిధంగాను అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా దూరబాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వముపై ఉన్నదని కూడా తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయమే హెచ్చుశ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవలసి ఉన్నది.

“ గత అయిదారు సంవత్సరములుగా వర్షములు సరిగాలేక పంటలు పండనందువల్ల జమీందారు ఎండినా శిస్తు రిమిషన్ యివ్వనందువల్ల రైతులు శిస్తు వికాయిలు పెట్టవలసివచ్చినది. ఈ సందర్భములో వెంకటగిరి జమీన్లో ముఖ్యంగా వెంకటగిరి తాలూకాలో ధాన్యశిస్తు య. 1-కి 4, 5 నూములు చెల్లించే అచారమున్నందున యీ హెచ్చు ధరలో య. 1-కి రూ 40 లు, రూ 50 లు శిస్తులు చెల్లించవలసి వస్తోంది. ఈ క్లిష్ట పరిస్థితిలో రైతులు నాదారులై యున్నందున

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బకాయాలు తెల్లించబోయింది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు రైతులు కాటక పరిస్థితులవల్ల అధికముగా నిండా యిబ్బందులలో ఉన్నారని గుర్తించి current fasli వాకీలు వసూలు అడిగారు. Current fasli వాకీలు తెల్లించే శక్తి లేనప్పుడు బకాయ వాకీ మాత్రము యెట్లు తెల్లించగలరు. కాన మరుసటి పంట వచ్చేవరకు బకాయాలు కూడా వసూలు అవుచేయడము ప్రభుత్వ కస్టిగర్లము. ఈ విషయము కలెక్టరుగారికి కూడా తెలుపుతున్నాము. కలెక్టరువారు జోక్యము కల్పించుకొని ఇస్తు బకాయాలు, current fasli వాకీ మొత్తాలతో సహా వసూలు అవుచేయడం న్యాయముగా ఉన్నదని పెంపరీగా వసూలు అవుదలచేయుచు ఎన్ట్రీకు మీ నేజరు గారికి ప్రశ్నరువులు పంపి approval కొరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారికి సిఫార్సు చేయగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు అంగీకరించలేదు. ఎన్ట్రీకు మీ నేజరు బకాయ వాకీలు వసూలుకు తరద్దారు చేయుచున్నారు. ఇట్టితరీ ఆస్తి విక్రయముచేసి ఇస్తు కట్టించి సినడికాని గవర్నమెంటు లేదు. రైతుల దుర్భరస్థితి గమనించి సడరు బకాయ వాకీలు వసూలు మరుసటి పంట కాలమువరకు కూడా అవు చేయించి రైతులను కాపాడవలసినదని ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను.

“శాశ్వతంగా టైమును నివారించవలసినట్లు ఆయాప్రాంతములలో ఉన్న జలాధారములపై రిజర్వాయర్లు నిర్మించాలి. చెరువులు, కాలువలు మొదలైనవిపంటి వాటిని ఎప్పటికప్పుడు తాగుచేయుచుండాలి. వ్యవసాయమే ముఖ్యవృత్తిగా ఉన్న మన దేశంలో వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి స్క్రీమును అమలుచేయుటవలననే టైమాస్టి అరిగిపోగలం. మా వెంకటగిరి లాబాకాలో నుంచి జలాధార వసతులున్నవి. కాని జమీందారు శ్రద్ధ తీసికొనకుండువల్ల ఉపసాగపడకున్నవి. వెంకటగిరికి సమీపములో ఉన్న వెలి కొండల నుండి 4 కాలువలు (చిన్నదొడ్లు) ప్రవహించుచున్నవి. సడరు కాలువలనుండి సుమారు యాభై చెరువులకు వరవకాలువ ఉన్నవి. కాని వరవకాలువలు మరమ్మతులు లేనందున నీరు చెరువులకు రావడములేదు. వీనిలో కోటవాకిళ్ళ కాలవ ఒకటి. అందోళన ఫలితముగా సడరు కాలువకు ఆడ్డుకట్ట కట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు పూను కొన్నారు. గత సంవత్సరం 1951-52 బడ్జెటులో కూడా ‘కోటవాకిళ్ళ కాలువ—సూర్యూరుపేట లాబాకాలోని పాములకాల్వలను’ చేర్చి యుండినారు. అందుపై ఎన్నిమేట్లుకూడా వయోచేసి ప్రభుత్వమువారి శాంక్షనుకు పంపబడివున్నవి. కాని యీ సంవత్సరము బడ్జెటులో అది మినహాయించడం మిక్కిలి తోచనీయదు. కాన ప్రభుత్వమువారు పునరాలోచించి పనులు కొనసాగించవలసినదిగా ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను. కోటవాకిళ్ళ స్క్రీమువల్ల 10 చెరువులకు నీరు సప్లయ కాగలదు. 5,000 యెకరములు పొరుదలకు వసలి యేర్పడును. 2,000 యెకరముల అడపపు పాగు యేర్పడును. తక్కినవి దేముడు కోనయేరు, చినకోనయేరు పెద్దకోనయేరు—తైవల్యానది. ఈ స్క్రీములు ప్రయత్నముచేస్తే లాబాకాలో సగభాగమునకు వెగా నీటివసతులు డెల్టాలలో వాగా యేర్పడును. ఈ సందర్భములో మా లాబాకాలో మేనకూరు, పున్నేపల్లి, భీమవరం వగైరా గ్రామములకు స్వర్ణముఖిలోనుండి ఒక కాలువ ప్రవహించును. ప్రభుత్వమువారు రూ 4,000 లు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ‘ఫుడ్ ప్రాడక్ట్’ డిపార్టుమెంటుద్వారా రివేరు చేయించినారు. కాని, వెంకటగిరి రాజాగారు మధ్యలో పెళ్లికూరు ఒక వీధిలోట పెంచి సడరు కాలువకు పెద్ద ఆడ్డుకట్టవేసి నీరును ఆడ్డగించి తోటకు పారించుకొనుచున్నాడు. అందువల్ల ప్రభుత్వమువారు అన్ని వేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసిన్ని రైతులకుపయోగపడకున్నది. ఈ తగాదావిషయం ప్రభుత్వమువారికి యెన్నియో దఫాలు మనవి చేసుకొన్నను చర్య యేమిన్నీ జరుగలేదు. ఈ విషయం నెలకొనినది P.W.D. Minister గారికి అర్జిమాలముగా తెలుపుకోవడి యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ విషయమే వెంటనే చర్య తీసుకోవలసినదిగా మనవి చేయు

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చున్నాను. ప్రస్తుతమున్న జలాశయములు రిపేరుచేస్తే ఈ తాలూకాలో నీటికొరత అనేది యుండదు. 'కృష్ణా పెన్నారు' కాని 'నందికొండ' గాని యేది వచ్చినా అది పూర్తి అయ్యేటప్పటికి 15 సంవత్సరములు పట్టవచ్చును. కాన వై పనులు 10 లక్షల రూపాయల ఖర్చుచేసివో పూర్తి కాగలవు. శాశ్వతముగా కాటకమును నివారించుట యగును. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమువారు అత్యంత శ్రద్ధ చూపగలరని ఆశించుచు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన యీ డిమాండును లెవరు చూస్తారు."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—“అధ్యక్ష, కరువు నివారణ గురించి గౌరవ సభ్యులు చాలామంది మాట్లాడారు. కాని మృతిగాయ కాని యితర గౌరవ సభ్యులుకాని గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో ముఖ్యంగా పల్నాడు, వినుకొండ, నర్సారావుపేట, సత్తెనపల్లి తాలూకాలోని కరువు పరిస్థితుల గురించి యింతవరకు ఎవరు మాట్లాడివుండలేదు. పల్నాడు తాలూకాలో మహారుణం లక్షల జనాభావుంది. వీరిలో దాదాపు 80 వేల కడపకూ యితర ప్రాంతాలకు వలసపోయారు. వినుకొండ తాలూకానుంచి కూడా యిదే విధంగా మాలినాటి చేసుకొనే ప్రవాసీకు కరువుకు తట్టుకోలేక కడుపులు పట్టుకొని అన్నమా నారాయణ ఆంటూ యితర ప్రాంతాలకు వెళ్లిపోయారు. గత సంవత్సరం ఆసలే తెరులు వేయలేదు. వర్షాభావంవల్ల వేసిన కొద్దిపాటి తెరులు కూడ ఎండిపోయినాయి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో పచ్చటి తెరు కన్నుపొడుచుకున్నా కనుపించని పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. దీనికి తోడు త్రాగుటకు మంచి నీరుకూడ దొరుకుట కష్టమైపోయింది. పరిస్థితులు యింత విపాదకరంగావున్నా కూడా ప్రభుత్వం తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోలేదు. పూర్వ తాలూకాలో 150 గ్రామాలుంటే వాటిలో యే 10 గ్రామాలను మాత్రమే కరువు ప్రాంతంగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించిందంటే ఆ ప్రజలపై ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత దయాహీనమైనదయం కల్గివుందో పూరించుకోవచ్చు. గత సంవత్సరం పంటలు లేవు, ఈ సంవత్సరం సాగుచేయటానికి రైతులవద్ద తగినంత పేట్టుబడిలేదు. ఇక మాలినాటిచేసుకొని వీరించేవారి స్థితి ఎంత ఆర్థికావస్థంగావుంటుందో గుర్తించండి. పనులు లేక పేదవాళ్లు చాలా ఇబ్బందులుపడిపోతున్నారు. మా తాలూకాలో కరువు ఎంత హృదయవిదాగకంగావుందో మృతిగానికి తెలియకపోలేదు. మాజీకృష్ణవేలు నాయకర్ గారు మా జిల్లాలో పర్యటనచేసి పల్నాడు, వినుకొండ తాలూకాల పరిస్థితి రామలక్ష్మీమ పరిస్థితికి ఎంతమాత్రం భిన్నంకాదని వాపుకొన్నారు. ఆయితే మాజిల్లా నుంచి తిరిగివచ్చిన తరువాత మా ప్రజల గొడువారు మరిచిపోయివుండవచ్చు. ఆయన వల్లనే వారు పల్నాడును గురించిగాని, వినుకొండ తాలూకాను గురించిగాని చెప్పేయిండ లేదు. అదే విధంగా కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులుగూడ యీ తాలూకాల పరిస్థితి గురించి తెలియజేయకపోవడం చాలా విచారకరము. రాయలసీమలోనే కాక గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాల మెట్ట తాలూకాలలోను, కొన్ని తమిళ ప్రాంతాలలోకూడ కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడ్డాయి. రాష్ట్రంలో ఎక్కడెక్కడ కరువు పరిస్థితులన్నవో గమనించి అట్టి ప్రాంతాలన్నిటిలోను డ్రాను నివారణ కార్యక్రమాలను ఆచుట చేయించవలసినదని మంత్రిగారిని నేను కోరుచున్నాను.

“శాశ్వతంగా డ్రానునివారణ చేయటానికి నీటిపారుదల స్క్రీములను అవులు చేయడ మొకటే సరియైన విధానము. ఇరవైవేల ఎకరాల పంట భూమి మా తాలూకాలో యీనాడు, తెరువులు మరమ్మతు చేయకపోవడంవల్ల సాగవుట లేదు. ఈ జలాశయాలను మరమ్మతు చేయించవలసినదని యెక్కు సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నాము. మొన్న మంత్రిగారు అక్కడకు వచ్చినప్పుడుకూడా వారికి విన్నవించు

12th July 1952]

[Sri K. Subba Reddi]

కున్నాను. మంత్రిగారు ఆలోచిస్తూ ఉన్నారు. కాని వారు మద్రాస్ లిగివచ్చిన పరువాత యీ విషయాలను మరచిపోయినట్లుంది. కరువుపల్ల పీడలు పెద్దగా వాడ పడకుండా ప్రంతాలంటే యిట్టి కరువు పనులు చేయించాలి. కూలీల చేతుల దబ్బు లేదు, వారికి కొనుగోలు శక్తిపోయినది. నీవవోపాధి లేక వాడపడుతున్న కూలీలను రక్షించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకోవకపోయినట్లైతే ప్రజలు చాలా అందోళన చెంద వలసివస్తుందని మంత్రిగారు గుర్తించగోరారు. మా తాలూకాలలో చిన్న చిన్న మైసల్ ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు కావలసిన్నవి. వల్నాడు తాలూకాలో నాగులేట్లడ ఖమిపాలెంవద్ద ఆనకట్టకడిలే రెండువేల ఎకరాలు సాత్తగా సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. దీనికియ్యే ఖర్చు రెండు లక్షల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే. కొద్ది వాటు ధనవ్యయంతో ఎక్కువ స్కీములను ఆచులుచేసే ఆవకాశాలుండినాడా ప్రభుత్వం అందుకు పూనుకోవకపోవడం ప్రజలు సహించరని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఒక్క పది లక్షలు రూపాయలు వచ్చాడు తాలూకాకు కనుక మంజూరుచేస్తే 10,000 ఎకరాల భూమిని పెంపనే సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. కరువు నివారించటానికి ఎక్కువ ఆవకాశాలు అక్కడవున్నాయి. గవర్నరుగారి సమీక్షమై ఒక విధాదిలో ఖర్చుచేసే మొత్తంలో మా వల్నాడు తాలూకాలో ఇంకెవ్వరూ తోమం రాకుండా చూడగలం. ఈ పనికి ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొంటుందా అని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగు తున్నాను. మా తాలూకాలలో వాగుచేయించవలసిన చెరువులు, ఆనకట్టలు, యెక్కువున్నాయి. వీటిని వాగుచేయించినా కనీసం వచ్చే సంవత్సరం కొంత భూమిని అడవిగా సాగు చేయించవచ్చు. యీ పనులకు వీటికి పూనుకోక కమ్యూనిస్టులు ఆరావకాన్ని బోధిస్తున్నారని ప్రభుత్వం ప్రచారం చేస్తోంది. ఆరావకాన్ని తెచ్చి పెట్టింది కమ్యూనిస్టులు మాత్రం కాదు. ప్రభుత్వ చర్యలే ఆరావకాన్ని తెచ్చి పెట్టివిగా వున్నాయి. మా వాదలు యివి, యీ యిబ్బందులు తొలగించండి అని ప్రజలు మొర పెట్టుకుంటూంటే వారి ఆశ్చర్యనాలను అడిగినది ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రజలు ఎన్నడు సహించరని గుర్తించాలి. కమ్యూనిస్టు బోగీని స్పష్టించి దానితో ప్రజలను భయపెట్ట వలనడం ఒక రాజకీయ తంత్రమే కాని ప్రజలను కష్టాలనుంచి గట్టెక్కించే విధానం మాత్రం కాదు. ప్రజలు ఈ ప్రచారానికి మోసపోరని మీకు తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“కృష్ణా-తెన్నార ప్రాంతాల్లో అనే దానిని నిర్మించవలసి ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్రులకు ఎంతో అన్యాయం చేయవలసింది. ఇది ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైనా చేయవలసిన పని కాదు. కృష్ణా తీరవాసుల ఆవసరాలను తీర్చిన పరువాత కృష్ణా జలాలను ఎక్కడకు తీసుకొని వెళ్లినా మాకు అభ్యంతరం లేదు. కృష్ణా తీరాన్నల్లన్న కర్నూలు, డెడవ, గుంటూరు, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలలోని అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు దేశత విలయతాండవం చేస్తోంది. ఈ సంగతి గుర్తించినాడా కృష్ణా జలాలను యీ ప్రాంతాలకు సరసరా చేయకుండా ఎక్కడకో దట్టితాదికి తీసుకొనిపోవడం ధర్మమా అని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. కృష్ణ వైస సిద్దేశ్వరం, నందికొండ, పులిచింకల అనే చోట్ల ఆనకట్టలు నిర్మించినట్లైతే కృష్ణా జలంతో యీ ప్రాంతాలనన్నింటిని సాగుచేయవచ్చని ఎవరి చేస్తున్నాను. ముందు రాయలసీమ ఆవసరాలు తీర్చండి. దానికై సిద్దేశ్వరంవద్ద ఆనకట్ట కట్టండి. అంటేనే కాని రాయలసీమకు సహాయం చేస్తాం అనే పేరుతో కృష్ణా జలాలను దట్టితానికి పంపించుకొని పోవద్దు. దీనిని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం ఎన్నడూ సహించదు. మా ఆవసరాలను తీర్చినది కృష్ణా జలాలను వదలం, వదలం, వదలం అని ప్రభుత్వానికి సప్తం చేస్తున్నాను.

“రైతుకు విని మంచో, విడి తెరుపో గుర్తించి ప్రభుత్వం తన కార్యక్రమం కొనసాగించాలి. అంటేనే కాని కమ్యూనిస్టులు రైతులను, కూలీలను రెవ్యూకుడుతున్నారని

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చెప్పడం న్యాయం కాదు. కమ్యూనిష్టులను నుయ్యబట్టడమే వృత్తిగా పెట్టుకోవడం. కమ్యూనిష్టులది మిక్సిచుక్ ప్రోగ్రాం అని, ముందుగా మిసిచుక్ ప్రోగ్రామ్ అని చెప్పి తదవ్యాసా తమ ఆశయాలు నెరవేర్చుకోవడానికి కమ్యూనిష్టులు కృషి చేస్తారని ప్రచారం చేయడంవల్ల లాభంలేదు. ఈ ప్రచారం ప్రజలలో నమ్మకం కల్గించదు. ఎంతో కాలం, రంగాగారు ఆయన అనుచరులు, ఈ విధంగానే ప్రచారం చేస్తూ వచ్చారు. ఈ ప్రచారం ఎంతవరకు ఫలించిందని కె.ఎల్.పి. సభ్యులను అడుగుతున్నాను. వారి జన్మస్థలంలోనే రంగాగారు ఓడింపబడ్డారు. గంటూరు కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో ఒక్క కె.ఎల్.పి. ఆధ్వర్యంగానే నెగ్గలేకపోయాడు. ప్రజాసామాన్యంయొక్క యిబ్బందులేమో కనుగొని వాటిని తీర్చేందుకు ప్రయత్నం చేయకుండా యితర పార్టీలను నిందించడంవల్ల ఫలితం ఏమీ వుండదు.

“కరువు ప్రాంతాలలో ఆపూలు రైతులకు ఇవ్వడంవామని అందుకు కొంత మొత్తం కేటాయించామని మంత్రిగారు తమ ఉపన్యాసంలో చెప్పారు. ఈ మొత్తం చాలా తక్కువగావున్నదని, ఇంకా ఎక్కువ డబ్బు రైతులకు ఆపూలు ఇవ్వటానికి కేటాయించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. జాన్సు యివ్వడంలో ప్రభుత్వం కొంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలి. డబ్బు రైతులకు సరిగా అందే ఏర్పాట్లు చేయవలసివుంది ఆపూడే ప్రతి వంద గూసాయల ఆపూకు కొంత లంచంగా గ్రామాధికారులు, రెవిన్యూ ఇన్స్పెక్టర్ మొదలైనవారు తీసుకుంటున్నారని కీటికన్య వస్తున్నాయి. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు జోక్యం కల్పించకొని పేదరైతులకు అన్యాయం జరుగకుండా చూడగలరని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వానికి యీ సలహాలు మేము చేస్తున్నామంటే అది మాకీసిన ధర్మంగా గుర్తించే మేము చెబుతున్నామనికాని అన్యధాకాదు. కరువువల్ల బాధలుపడుతున్న రైతులయొక్క, సామాన్యప్రజలయొక్క విశ్వాసం సంపాదించాలంటే మెసర్ ఇరిగేషన్ పనులు వెంటనే ఆపాలు జరపాలి. ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి అవకాశంలేనే కృష్ణా-పెన్నార్లువంటి బ్రాజెట్టులను మానుకోవాలి. అలాడే యీ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజలలో ప్రబలివున్న అసంతృప్తిని తొలగించుటకు అవకాశం వుంటుంది.

“ఇంకొక విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. పల్నాడు లాల్పాకాలో మంచినీటికొరత విచరీతంగావుంది. బావులలో నీరు పూర్తిగా ఎండిపోయింది. కలెక్టరుగారు ఈ విషయాలను ముల్కాలంగాడు అనే గ్రామంలో స్వయంగా చూశారు. దాదాపు 30 నిలవుల బోరుకు పోయినాకూడా నీరు లభ్యం కావడంలేదు. ఈ విషయమే ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనగోర్రాను.

“వశువుల మేత విషయంలోకూడా రైతులు చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. మా గ్రామాలదట్టూ అనేక అడవులున్నాయి. వాటిలో ఉచితంగా వశువులను మేపుకో నివ్వవలసినదని ఇదివరకూ రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు మా జిల్లా ఫర్వీసరువుడు విన్నవించుకొన్నాము. వారు ఆ సౌకర్యం చేస్తామన్నారు కాని ఫార్వెట్టి డిబార్డుమెంటువారు ఇందును అంగీకరించడం లేదు. ఈ విషయమేమోడ ప్రభుత్వంవారు సౌకర్యం కలుగజేయవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.”

* SRI M. VENKATIAH :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while talking on this demand most of the members have referred to Rayalaseema only and some to other districts. But I would like to say that famine is there in all the drier parts of our State. The Government should take note of this fact.

“ It is true that Rayalaseema had been the scene of attack of famine for several years in the past. I do not want to cover the

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same ground which several of the hon. Members have already covered. I only wish to point out that famine in Rayalaseema will continue for some months more till the next harvest is reaped and until then I would request the Government to continue to administer the relief which they are now giving. Especially the landless poor should be given immediate help. They have not so far been benefited by the relief measures which the Government have been good enough to undertake. The Government should take a long-range view of things. Long-term and short-term projects should be undertaken in Rayalaseema so that it is never subjected to the scourge of famine in the years to come. Rayalaseema need not be allowed to be the violent victim of famine hereafter and drain the resources of Government.

“ The development of agriculture is the first important thing in any scheme of development. In this connexion many hon. Members have referred to the early execution of the Siddeshwaram, Nandikonda and Pulichintala Projects. In this connexion I want to refer to the Krishna-Pennar Project. I am against this project being taken up, not because I am against the waters of Krishna being let out for the use of the southern parts and certain areas in Andhra, but because we are more in need of the water and there is dire necessity for it.

“ On the other hand major projects like Nandikonda and Pulichintala would serve their purpose. Several minor irrigation works also should be started. It is estimated that even if all the proposed projects contemplated for Rayalaseema are completed, they will bring under irrigation only 25 per cent of the land now under cultivation. Therefore, it appears to me that besides seeing that these projects are completed as early as possible, it is necessary that we take a long range view of things and explore other sources which would bring welfare to the people of Rayalaseema. Time and again it has been emphasized that Rayalaseema is rich in minerals. Government taking note of this fact should start industries. I am afraid that in Rayalaseema, as it is full of highlands and is very backward in all respects, there are really very few industrialists who will come forward to start industries. It is the Government that should give a stimulus to them. Who is to bell the cat and increase our natural resources? Surely it should be the Government. That will encourage the industrialists who are at present very hesitant to start industries. The industrial output should be increased and Rayalaseema made rich. In this connexion the Government can take note of the example of the Mysore Government. There, it was the Government who at first started several industries. They took some members of the public as shareholders. As soon as the industry developed, they transferred the ownership to private hands and limited companies came into existence. I hope our Government will follow the example set up by the Mysore Government. The industrial development of Rayalaseema will go a long way in alleviating the distress of the people of Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema's industrial expansion will provide sources of employment to millions of unemployed and save them from the miseries of starvation and hunger. Spending

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crores of rupees to relieve the famine distress is only a palliative measure. The Government ought to take a long range view to eradicate famine altogether and act on the lines above suggested.

"It is a known fact that Rayalaseema is always having food shortage. People have not at all paid special attention to follow such occupations as would increase our food output. Increased production of milk, eggs, fish and meat has all along been relegated to the background. It is very imperative that proper grazing facilities should be provided for our cattle. With the increasing population it is absolutely essential that the nutritive value of our food should be increased by the addition of more protein which is found abundantly in milk and egg. It is an irony of fate that Rayalaseema which is rich in forests and grazing fields should have to depend for its cattle on Nellore and Guntur. The adjuncts of our forests should be properly turned into grazing fields. Besides concentrating on irrigation projects and industries, I hope the Government would seriously consider increasing our cattle output. I am quite sure that if a villager is given a cup of milk, he will appreciate it more than anything else. Poultry farming should be undertaken on a large scale. This will go a long way in alleviating the present distress. It will also pave the way for the future and prevent the recurrence of famine hereafter."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair.)

* SRI LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the Demand and support the cut motion. The famine that we are discussing to-day is not a new thing for us; it is our old disease, a disease that has been with us for a very long time, from time immemorial. Even before the British came to our country, we were faced with these famines; such famines were serious when we were under British rule, and the Britishers never tried to take steps to avert famine permanently. If only they had taken some effective steps to avert such famines, we would not be in the present situation to-day. The British people who ruled the country, administered the country only for self-interest and they neglected to tackle this famine problem. This famine problem has never been tackled before in a way which would avert famine in the future, and the British people, imperialist as they were, never took any steps to bring relief to us. After all, famine can be averted to some extent by human efforts; and yet, although the administration has changed over from the British imperialists to the present national Government, no effective steps have been taken to avert famine. In the olden days, even before the British came to rule our country, the Governments of the day took some steps to avert famine, but even such steps, insufficient though they were, were not taken either by the British Government or by the present Congress Government.

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“ Now, what is the policy of the present Government for tackling the famine problem? Famine does not affect Rayalaseema alone; it affects many other districts in our State. Especially the present famine of 1952 affects many districts. There have been three famines recently, the famine of 1942-43, the famine of 1945-46 and the present famine of 1952. Famine is widespread to-day; it confronts the whole of the State. In the 1942-43 famine, the Government of the day spent nearly Rs. 2.16 lakhs for famine works, but the present famine because of its widespread nature, requires an enormous amount for giving relief to the people. The famished people of Rayalaseema—I shall confine myself to the conditions in Rayalaseema for the present—are suffering for want of food, for want of employment, for want of takkavi loans. When their needs were all brought to the notice of the Government, the Government opened some gruel centres here and there, gave some remission to a few people and stopped there. I want to say a few words about the remissions. The remissions were not given in time; when all the kist collections were over, Government gave remissions, and so they did not benefit the ryots. In regard to gruel centres, no doubt they were started in some centres—I don't deny that—but more gruel centres should be started. Even after the visit of Sri Rajagopalachari to the Anantapur district, gruel centres were not increased; on the other hand, I understand that the Government have been telling the Collectors that they were not necessary, and it is only because the Collectors know that the people want the gruel centres that even the present gruel centres are still being retained. As I said, the idea of Government seems to be to close the present gruel centres, even though the people's demand is there that they should be continued.

“ As regards fodder, the people demanded that fodder should be sold at subsidised rates, since the price of fodder was not within the reach of the people. As it was not done, and the people could not afford to buy at high cost, many cattle, especially many bulls died. In my own village of Narasapalle as many as 600 cattle died, while in some villages thousands of cattle died for want of fodder, besides sheep, etc. This great loss of cattle was due to the negligence of the Government; if only fodder had been given in time at fair rates, this national loss could have been averted.

“ The Hon. the Finance Minister said that the Government had given liberal loans to middle-class people; people who had only three or four acres did not get them. Even the few people who were given the subsistence loans, did not receive them fully. As a matter of fact, in the Penukonda and Kadiri taluks alone, there were 10,000 applications to my knowledge. I understand that to-day thousands of applications are pending, and only a few have been sanctioned while many were rejected. Representations were duly made, but the Government turned a deaf ear and simply said: ‘ We will see that the applications are attended to in time.’ For every firka there are

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at least 1,000 or 1,500 applications to be attended to, but there is only one Revenue Inspector to dispose of them and it is not possible for him to attend to them quickly, with the result that relief is not given to the people in proper time. If only subsistence loans had been given in time, the ryots would have felt some relief, but that was not done. The people again demand that famine works should be started. The Government claim to have given work to all the people in the famine areas; but that is not a fact; they gave work only to about ten per cent of the people in Rayalaseema who are in need of such work, and most of the poor people are unemployed to-day. Many of them migrated to other places and have now come back to their own places without being able to find any work in those other places. Any ordinary person who tours those districts can see for himself the pitiable condition of the vast numbers of unemployed people there. They are mostly starving. The Finance Minister said that the Government were providing work for these people, although they could not feed the people. But I submit that even work is not given to them; work is provided to a few people only here and there and not to all. Because of the recent rains in some places, the Government seem to think that famine has disappeared; but I say famine is still there, and because the agriculturists are not able to employ the coolies till the harvest season comes, the coolies have no work to-day and there is consequent starvation. I therefore submit that it is up to the Government to maintain the coolies till the harvest season. The Government also say that they are giving relief by starting famine works in Rayalaseema; I say that not only famine works, but all kinds of works, even major works, should be started there. We cannot expect the coolies to go beyond a radius of five miles for work, and even such work as the Government may provide, cannot be for more than four days or a week; and so, after that period they must go home disappointed. That is why I suggest that some major works should be started, so that they may be sure of getting some work and some food continuously for some period. We have heard statements made by Ministers and eminent men who belong to no party, that people in Rayalaseema are really starving. That is why I suggest that instead of starting some minor works here and there which will give the coolies work for only a few days, the Government should start some major works which will guarantee work and food for these famished people for some time to come. That will be a good policy for Government to adopt, if they want to solve this famine problem. This famine problem affects not only the kisans; it affects the weavers also. Letters after letters come to me to make an appeal to the Government to give them some relief. By the time the Government come out with schemes, the poor people will be starving and dying. The Finance Minister stated that the Government should be judged by their acts. Sir, we have sufficiently heard the Government spokesmen, and we have now judged them by their actions also during the last three months. If this state of affairs is to continue any more, let me warn the Government

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that they will be simply courting trouble. I also appeal to the Members on the Treasury Benches . . .” (At this stage the Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

*SRI P. CHELLATHURAI:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சட்டசபை முன்பாகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்ட பஞ்ச நிலைமையின் காரணமாக மக்கள் பட்ட அவதியைத்தையும் நேருக்கு நேர் கண்டு, அதற்காக மனமுருகிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் மிகச் சிலர் தான் இச்சபையில் இருக்கமுடியுமென்று நான் துணிந்து கூறுமுடியும். பஞ்சத்திற்கான காரணங்கள் பல இருப்பினும்,

விண்ணின்று பொய்ப்பின் விரிநீர் வியனாலகத்
துண்ணின் றுடற்றும் பசி.

“என்று வள்ளுவன் அன்று சொன்னதபோல, காலத்தில் மழை பெய்யாமல் இருந்தது மிக முக்கியமானதொரு காரணமாகும். இத்துடன், அரசியலில் எதிர்க்கட்சியினரின் பிரசாரமும் இதை மிகப் படுத்தியது ஒரு காரணமும். மற்றும், இந்தப் பஞ்ச காலத்ததைத் தங்களுக்கு சாதகமாகக் கொண்டு, பணத்தையும் பதவியையும் பெரிதும் பெருக்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற பேராசை பிடித்திருந்த பெரும் வியாபாரிகள், மிராசுதாரர்கள், பெரும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் இவர்களின் சுயநலமும் சேர்ந்து இப்பஞ்சத்தை மிக அதிகப்படுத்திவிட்டன. ஆனால், நமது பிரதமர் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பதவியேற்றவுடனேயே, இந்நாட்டிற்குப் பல வகையிலும் துண்பத்தைக் கொடுத்துவந்த, பஞ்சத்திற்கு மூல காரணமாக இருந்த உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாட்டிற்குப் பலமாக ஓர் அடி கொடுத்தார். தலைவர் அவர்களே, மற்றும் ஒரு பெரும் பஞ்சம் இந்நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுமோ என்று நான் அஞ்சுகிறேன். அப்பஞ்சம் என்ன வென்று தெரிந்தால் பெரும் சிரிப்பு உண்டாகும், இந்தச்சபையில், தமிழர்களும், தெலுங்கர்களும், மலையாளநாட்டு மக்களும், கன்னடியர்களும் நிரம்பிய இந்தச் சபையில் தரப்படக்கூடியவசமாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடத்தப்படும்படியான ஒரு அரசியல் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. பொதுவாக அவரவருடைய தாய் மொழிப் பஞ்சத்தையும், குறிப்பாக தமிழ் பஞ்சத்தையும், நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய பிரதமர் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மிகச்சீக்கிரத்திலேயே போக்குவதற்கான முயற்சியை எடுத்துக்கொள்வாரென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். அதைச்செய்யுமாறு அவரை நான் வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, பஞ்சம் மிகத் தலைதூக்கி நின்ற இடம் என்று பேசப் 2-45
படுவதும், நான் அறிந்ததும், நமது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள ராயலசீமை யென்ற p.m.
பகுதியாகும். ஆனால், அதிஷ்டப்பெட்ட நிலையில் இந்தத் தமிழகத்திலே குட்டி ராயலசீமை யொன்று இருக்கிறதென்பதைக் கனவிலும் எட்டிப் பார்க்கவும், நினைக்கவும், இடமில்லாமல் போய் விட்டது கடந்த சில ஆண்டுகளாக. அதுதான் எனது இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லா. அந்த இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலே, மிகக் குறிப்பாகச் சொன்னால், திருவாடானைத் தாலுகாவைப்பற்றி தமிழகத்திலும், சென்னை மாகாணத்திலும், இந்தியாவிலும் எவரும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. ஏனெனில், எதிர்காலத்திலே, இந்நாட்டின் விடுதலைக்காக நடந்த புரட்சிகளின் சரித்திரத்தை, ஒன்றிரட்டி எழுதப் போகும் காலம் ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அக்காலத்தில் இந்த நாட்டின் விடுதலைச் சரித்திரத்தில் மிக மிக முக்கியமான உச்ச நிலையில் இருந்த சில இடங்களைக்குறிப்பிடும்பொழுது, எனது திருவாடானை தாலுகாவும் அதில் ஒன்றாக இருக்கப்போகிறது. அந்தத் தாலுகாவில் ஏனென்று கேட்பார் எவருமில்லாத நிலைமையில், அனாதைக் குழந்தையாக, பல்லாண்டுகளாக கவனிப்பாரற்று மக்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடி, பஞ்சத்தின் கோரக்கொளமையை அனுபவிக்கிறார்கள். அதை அதிகப் படுத்தியது 1942-ம்(ஸ்ரீ ஆகஸ்டு புரட்சியில் நடத்தப்பட்ட போலீசாரின் அடக்குமுறை. அப்புரட்சியில் அத்தாலுகாவில் நடந்த அத்தனை அட்டுமியங்களையும் சொல்லவேண்டுமானால் மணிக்கணக்கில் பேசிக்

[Sri P. Chellathurai]

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கொண்டிருந்தாலும் இயலாது. கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சியினர் அன்று இந்தச் சபையில் போலீசாரின் அட்டுமியங்கள் அதனையும் சித்தரித்துச் சொன்னார்கள். அத்தனை அட்டுமியங்களும் 1942-ம் வருடத்தில் என்று திருவாடானை தாலுகாவில் நடைபெற்றன. அந்தக்காலத்தில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான வீடுகள் கொளுத்தப்பட்டன. கொளுத்தப்பட்டு அழிந்துபோன வீடுகளின் கூரைகளைக் கட்டுவதற்கும் வழியில்லாதவகையில் இன்று மக்கள் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவைச் சொந்த ஜில்லாவாகக் கொண்டவர்கள் தான் இங்கு அரசியலிலும், அரசாங்கத்திலும் பல ஸ்தானங்களில் தொடர்பு கொண்டு பெரும் பதவி வகித்துருந்தார்கள். ஏனோ நான் அறியேன், அவர்கள் பெற்ற தாயை மறந்தவிட்டிருந்தனர். அரை முழத்தில் ஆடையில்லாது அன்னை கண்ணிர் விட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்ற காலத்தில், இராமஸ்வரத்தில் மகன் வந்திராதான் செய்தான் என்ற பழமொழி ஒன்றுண்டு. அதைப் போன்று தான் இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லா வாசிகளே அரசாங்கத்தில் பொறுப்புள்ள பல பதவிசை நீண்ட காலம் வகித்தும், அதைக் கண்ணெடுத்தும் பார்த்தார்களில்லை. இது மிக அவல நிலைமையாகும்.

“தலைவர் அவர்களே, எங்கள் திருவாடானை தாலுகாவின் பக்கத்திலேயே தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு மைல் தூரத்திற்கப்பாலுள்ள கால்வாய் மூலம் தண்ணீர் பாய்ந்து மிகச் செழிப்பாக இருக்கிறது. அதிலிருந்து இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவுக்குத் தண்ணீர் கொண்டுவர வாய்க்கால்கள் வெட்டுவதற்கு உழைப்பை மக்கள் ஊதியம் பெறாமல் கொடுத்துவியிருக்க முடியும். மிக அண்மையில் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பாய்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்ற கால்வாய் வந்திருந்ததற்குப் பின் எங்கள் தாலுகாவுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அத்தாலுகாவின் உண்மை நிலை என்னவென்பதை யாரும் தெரிந்து கொள்ள முயற்சிக்கவில்லை.

“பஞ்ச காலத்தில் பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான குடும்பங்கள், பிள்ளைகளும், கிழவர்களும், கிழவியர்களும் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிலிருந்து சட்டி பாளைகளைச் சுமந்துகொண்டும் சரியான பாட்டியல்லாத காரணத்தினால் மிக அவதியுற்றும் நடந்துசென்று பக்கத்திலேயுள்ள தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் தஞ்சம் புகவேண்டிய அவசியமேற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“மற்றும், இப்பஞ்ச காலத்தில் மாத்திரமல்ல, திருவாடானை தாலுகாவின் பெரும்பகுதிகள், ஏன் 100%, ஜமீன் பிராந்தியமாக இருந்த காரணத்தால், ஜமீன்தார்கள் எவ்விதத்திலும் வரியை வசூல் செய்து தங்கள் சுகபோகங்களைப் பெருக்கிக் கொள்வதிலேயே இருந்தார்களேயல்லாது; தனது விவசாய மக்களின் உண்மை நிலை என்னவென்பதை அறிந்து, கண்மாய், கால்வாய் முதலியவைகளை மராமத்து செய்யவில்லை. அதனால் பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன்பே, மழை காலத்தில் வரும் தண்ணீரைத் தேக்கி வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதியாக கண்மாய்கள், குளங்கள், மராமத்து செய்யப்படாததால் அந்தத் தாலுகாவில் பஞ்சம் பஞ்சம் என்று நெஞ்சம் புண்ணிசி ஏப்பொழுதும் மக்கள் சாவதைத் தவிர அந்தத் தாலுகாவில் சுபீக்ஷமாந நிலை இருந்தது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. இப்பொழுதும் சீக்கிரத்தில் சுபீக்ஷம் ஏற்படும் என்று நினைத்துப் பார்க்கவும் கூட முடியவில்லை.

“தலைவர் அவர்களே, பொதுவாக இராமனாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலும், குறிப்பாக திருவாடானை, முதுகுத்தூர் தாலுகாக்களிலும் வசிக்கப் போகின்ற, முஸ்லிம் சகோதரர்கள், ஹரிஜனங்கள், பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் அங்கு பஞ்சம் தொடர்ச்சியாக நிலவி வரும் காரணத்தினால் அஞ்சி, அக்கம்பக்கத்திலுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும், இலங்கைக்கும் ஓடிப் பிழைத்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுதும் இந்திய மக்கள் இலங்கை வந்து அதிகமாகக் குடியேறும்படி விடால் எங்கே இலங்கையிலுள்ள ஜனங்களுக்குப் பாதகம் ஏற்பட்டுவிடுமோ என்ற பயத்தினால் இலங்கை சர்க்கார் கடுமையான சட்டத்தைப் போட்டிருந்தும் கூட, இந்தியர்களைச் சட்டக் கொல்லுவோம் என்றாலும், அதை லட்சியம் செய்யாமல் பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கில் எங்கள் தாலுகா மக்கள் கள்ளத்தனமாக தோணியில் கட்டி கடந்து செல்லுகின்ற நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

12th July 1952]

[P. Chellathurai]

“தலைவர் அவர்களே, மற்றும் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் சம்பந்தமாக, எங்கள் தாலுகா மக்கள் பல முறை கடந்த காலத்தில் அரசியல் பிரபுக்களா யிருந்தவர்களிடமும் அப்பொழுது ஆட்சிபீடத்திலிருந்த அமைச்சர்களிட மும், மற்றத் தலைவர்களிடத்திலும் தூது சென்றிருக்கிறார்கள்.”

* SRI S. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—

“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய தொகுதி மலைகளும், காடுகளும் நிறைந்த பிரதேசம். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் நிறைய காடுகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன. ஏதோ சில இடங் களில்தான் கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த கிராமங்களிலும் இருப்ப வர்கள் மழை இல்லாததால், அந்த மலைப் பிரதேசத்தில் வேலை செய் வது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருப்பதின் காரணமாக தங்களுடைய ஜீவனத் திற்காக சாராயம் காய்ச்சும் தொழிலை அதிகமாக நடத்த ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். இதற்கு போலீசாரும் அதிக இடம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தவறு செய்வதை யாராவது எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் சொல்கிற வர்கள் இந்தப் போலீசார்கள் ஏதாவது சாக்கைச் சொல்லி உள்ளே கொண்டுபோய் தள்ளி விடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் அதை திருத்த முடியாததால் நான் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலேயே சாராயக் கடைகள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதாக நோட்டீஸ்கள் நிறையப் போட்டு ஒரு மகாநாடு நடத்தினேன். அந்த மகாநாட்டிற்கு ஸ்ரீ. எ. சுப்பிரமணியம்தான் தலைமை வகித்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது அந்தக் கூட்டத்திற்கு வந்த போலீஸ் அதிகாரி என்னிடம் வந்து, ‘எப்படி நீங்கள் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலேயே சாராயக் கடை வைத்திருப்பதாக நோட்டீஸ் போட்டீர்கள்?’ என்று கேட்டார்கள். அதற்கு நான், ‘போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனில் சாராயம் விற்கப்படுவதை நான் பார்க்கவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் எல்லோரும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலிருந்து வருகிறவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒரே குடி போதையில் தான் வெளியே வருகிறார்கள் என்பதாக, அதை தடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற் காகத்தான் இந்த மகாநாட்டைக் கூட்டினேன்,’ என்றும் சொன்னேன். மகாநாட்டைக் கூட்டி அவர்கள் நடத்தைமைக் கண்டித்ததால்தான் எனக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருந்தது. இல்லாவிடில் என்னையும் எப்படியாவது சமயம் பார்த்து அவர்கள் உள்ளே தள்ளியிருப்பார்கள். இதை எதற்குச் சொல்லு கிறேன் என்றால் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் வேலையின்றி மக்கள் இது மாதிரி யாக தவறுதலான வழிகளில் செல்லுகின்றார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமமும் பெரிய பெரிய மிட்டாதார்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் அந்த மிட்டாக்களை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப் போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டதால் அந்தந்த மிட்டாதார்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான காடுகளிலிருந்து எவ்வளவு பணம் இப்பொழுதே சுரண்டிக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவையும் சுரண்டிக் கொள்வதற்காக முயன்று ஏழை எளிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகவும் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இன்று அந்தக் காடுகளில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்ட நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு செய்வதற்கு வேலை கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்து, கிணறு வெட்டலாமென்றால் அந்தக்கிணறு வெட்டுவதற்காக தூற்றுக்கணக்கான பேர்கள் தேவைக்குமேல் வந்து குவிந்து விடுகிறார் கள். அதுவும் மிகக் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் இவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க ஏதாவது முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். பாலக்கோடு, பாப்பாரப்பட்டி இவைகள் வழியாக சனத்தொகை நதி என்று ஒரு ஆறு ஓடுகிறது. இந்த நதியிலிருந்து ஒரு கால்வாய் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கால்வாயை இன்னும் 6 மைலோ 3 மைலோ வெட்டினால் பாப்பாரப்பட்டிக்கு வந்துவிடும். இந்தப் பிரதேசம் இப்பொழுது ரொம்பவும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக இருக்கிறது. இங்கேயுள்ள நெசவாளர்கள் கிணற்று சேறை வாரி கூலி வாங்கி ஜீவனம் செய்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களி லுள்ள நெசவாளர்கள் யாருக்கெல்லாம் பிச்சை போட்டுக் கொண்டு வாழ்ந்து வந்தார்களோ, அவர்களிடம் இன்று பிச்சை கேட்கும் நிலையில் பஞ்சத் தால் தலிக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கால்வாயை இன்னும் மூன்று மைல்கள் வெட்டுவதற்கு தற்போது சில ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள்தான் தேவையாக இருக்கும். லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் கணக்கில் தேவையெயில்லை. ஆகையால் ஏதாவது ஒரு அதிகாரியைக் கொண்டு நிலைமையைப் பரிசீலித்து

[Sri S. Kandaswami Gounder]

[12th July 1952]

கால்வாய் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் பஞ்ச நிவாரணம் செய்தது போலவுமாகும். சர்க்காருக்கு நல்ல பெயரும் ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் அதைச் சேய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இரண்டாவதாக பெண்ணைகரம் காவேரி காடு. அந்தக் காட்டில் புறம் போக்கு நிலங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் காட்டில் இருப்பவர்கள் புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் ஏதாவது பயிர்செய்வார்கள். இது சர்க்காருக்கும் தெரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். அங்கே விவசாயம் செய்பவன் வாரடோ, பங்கோ அங்கேயுள்ள மிராசுதார்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து வருவார்கள். இந்த மிராசு தார்கள் சில சமயம் அதிகமாக வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். சரி வாரம் கொடுக்க முடியாதபோது அவர்கள் மகசூலையெல்லாம் அழித்துவிட்டுப் போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இதைச் சர்க்கார் தடுக்க வேண்டும். அங்கேயுள்ள மிட்டாதார் களினால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்படும் கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் அதை மிக அதிகமாகச் சித்தரிப்பதைப் போல் ஆகும். குற்றங்களை மிகைப்படுத்திக் கூறுவதற்காக நாங்கள் இங்கே இருக்கவில்லை. குற்றத்தை ஒருவர் பேரில் ஒருவர் சொல்லிக் கொண்டே கொண்டே கஷ்டமும் குற்றத்தையும் நீக்குவதைப் பற்றித்தான் நாம் இங்கே கவனிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான அநீதிகள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன என்று நான் சொல்வதிலிருந்தே சர்க்கார் அவர்களின் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்க எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

3 p.m.

“இந்த காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் 1936-37-ல் பதவியில் இருந்த அந்த 2½ வருஷங்களில் தான் கடன் மசோதா, கள்ளக்கடை எடுப்பு போன்ற நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்தது. அதற்குப் பிறகு இந்த 4½ வருஷங்களாகக் காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் மக்கள் பட்ட கஷ்டம் சொல்லொணாது. இது மாதிரி கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டதினால்தான் மக்கள் காங்கிரஸைக்கு விரோதமாக மாறிவிட்டார்கள். ஆகையால்தான் காங்கிரஸில் முற்காலத்தில் இருந்தவர்கள் எல்லாம் இன்று காங்கிரஸைக்கு விரோதமாக மாறிவிட்டார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாகத்தான் இருந்தோம். சிறைக்கும் சென்றிருக்கிறோம். அன்று பிரிட்டிஷார் வாலேப் பிடித்து இருந்தவர்கள் தான் இன்று அங்கு காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாக உட்கார்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ. வி. ஆர். தாஸையும் வரவழைத்திருக்கிறோம். ஸ்ரீ நேரு அவர்களையும் வரவழைத்திருக்கிறோம். இப்படி காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறவர்கள் எவ்வளவு காங்கிரஸைக்கு பணியாற்றியிருக்கிறார்களோ, அவ்வளவு தொண்டும் நாங்களும் செய்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படியிருந்தும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் பலர் காங்கிரஸைக்கு எதிராகத்தான் போட்டளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்கு காங்கிரஸிடம் அபிமானம் என்றைக்குமே உண்டு. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் நான் காங்கிரஸின் சார்பாக தேர்தலில் நிற்கலாமென்று நாமியேஷன் முதன்முதலாகப் போட்டேன். தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ. ஏ. சுப்பிரமணியத்திற்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அந்தக்காலத்தில் அவரும் காங்கிரஸில் இருந்துதான் பணியாற்றியவர்.”

MR SPEAKER :—“நீங்கள் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுங்கள்.”

SRI S. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—“தலைவர் அவர்களே ! இந்த 4½ ஆண்டு காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் பதவியில் இருந்தபோது செய்த ஊழல்கள்தான் இந்த நாட்டில் எவ்வளவோ மாறுதல்களையும் பஞ்சத்தையும் உண்டு பண்ணிற்று என்பதைத்தான் நான் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். பஞ்சம் எப்படாமல். நாட்டில் சுபீசுகம் நிலவியிருக்கவேண்டுமானால் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் திறமை வாய்ந்த ஒரு சர்க்கார் இருக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். ஆகையால் இப்போது இருக்கக் கூடிய சர்க்காராவது ஏழை விவசாயிகள், ஹரிஜனங்கள் இவர்களுடைய கேஷமத்தில் அக்கரை கொண்டு மக்களுடைய வாழ்வு சுபீசுகமாக இருக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI S. KASI REDDY :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఆంధ్రదేశములో నాయలసీమలో కాలు నెల్లూరు, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలలో పెట్ట ప్రాంతాలనుండి కరువు ప్రాంతాలని అందరి

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నిని తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే. నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోని దర్శి తాలూకా, పాదిలి తాలూకా, ఉదయగిరి తాలూకా, కనిగిరి తాలూకా, ఇవి మొట్ట ప్రాంతాలే కాకుండా ఎన్నో సంవత్సరములనుండి సరిగా వర్షములేనందువల్ల ఏ కొద్ది వ్యవసాయక సౌకర్యములు లేకుండా రైతులు అనేక బాధలు పడుతున్నారనే విషయముకూడా అందరికీ తెలుసును. విదో ఇంతకుపూర్వము బ్రిటిషు పరిపాలన ఉండినది గనుక మనము కష్ట పడవలసివచ్చినది. కాని ఇప్పుడు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువచ్చింది సరిగదా ఈ కరువు కాటకాలు పోతాయి అని ప్రజానీకమంతా ఆశ్చర్యమొందినది. కాని కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వములోకూడా వారి ఆశలు ఏమీ ఫలించేటట్లు కన్పడలేదు. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చిన తరువాతకూడా ఈ కరువుకాటకాలు యథాప్రకారంగా ప్రజలను వీడి స్తూనేయున్నవి. ఈ కరువుకాటకాలు నివారించేందుకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వముకూడా ఏమీ శ్రద్ధలీనుకోకుండా యున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా, దున్నేవానికి ఘామినిచ్చి ఆక్కిడి ఘాములకు కనీస నీటి వసతి కలుగజేస్తే ఈ కరువు తొలగిపోగలదనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించకుండా ఉన్నది. అచ్చట ఉన్నటువంటి ఘాములను దున్నేవానికి ఇవ్వడంగాని, లేక బంజరు ఘాములను హరిజనలతో వీడ క్రైస్తవులతో మరి ఏ వీడ ప్రజానీకానితో ఇవ్వడముగాని లేదు. చాలా చేయకుండా, జమీందారుల హయాములో ఉండినటువంటి బంజరు పొలాలను పెద్ద పెద్ద పెత్తనందార్లకు మొదలగువారికి అట్టిపెట్టడము జరుగు తుంది. ఇంక వ్యవసాయక సదుపాయాలు, నీటి వసతి ఏమైనా కలుగజేస్తారా అంటే అవీ లేదు. నందికొండ పాప్రెక్కులాంటివి కొన్ని విచ్చాటుచేసినట్లయితే ఈ కరువు తాత్కాలికంగా నివారణ అవుతుందని ఆశించినకుండా ఇటువంటి ఉపయోగకరమైనటువంటి పాప్రెక్కులను కట్టకుండా అంధ్రదేశములో ఉన్నటువంటి నీటిని అంతా వేరే ప్రదేశాలకు తరలించడం జరుగుతుంది. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చిన తరువాతకూడా ఈ పనులేమీ చేయకుండా ఉన్నది. మొదలే ప్రాజెక్టులుగాని, ఇతర నీటి సదుపాయాలు గాని ఏమీ కలుగజేయకపోవడంవల్ల ఆ ప్రాంతాలు వెనుకబడియున్నవి. దానికి తోడు, గత నాలుగైదు సంవత్సరములనుండి వర్షము లేకపోవడంవల్ల పరిస్థితులు మరింత విషమింపడం జరిగింది. పోయిన సంవత్సరమే ప్రభుత్వము కరువు వస్తుందని చెప్పి ముందుగానే ప్రజలకు తగిన విచ్చాట్లు చేయవలసియుండినది. అట్లు చేయలేదు. ఈ రీతిగా ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో పరిస్థితులు విషమించినని గొప్ప కరువు రాబోతుందని వార్తాపత్రికలు, ఇతర ప్రజాసంస్థలు మొదలగునవన్నీ ఘోషిస్తూ ఉన్నప్పటికీ కూడ ప్రభుత్వము కదలకుండా ఉండినట్లండడం జరిగింది. తీరా ఎన్నికలు అయిపోయిన తరువాత ఈ విషయాన్ని కలెక్టర్ల దృష్టికి తీసుకురావడం జరిగింది. హజ్జాద్గారు పొంగంథంలో ఈ ప్రాంతాలకు వచ్చినప్పుడు, అచ్చటి ప్రజలు వారికి విషయాలన్నీ చెప్పకోవడం, పరిస్థితులను ఖచ్చితమైన చూపడం జరిగింది. వేకువేలు ప్రజానీకము పనులు లేకుండా తిండికి అలమటిస్తూ క్రిష్ణా, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలకు వెళ్లిపోవడం జరిగింది. అంతేకాకుండా, వ్యవసాయదారులంతా కూడా అప్పుల భారంతో కుంగిపోయి తిండిలేక, తమకు ఉన్నటువంటి ఆస్తులన్నీ అమ్ముకొని పోవడం జరిగింది. ఈ పరిస్థితులన్నీ తెలుసుకొన్నటువంటి హజ్జాద్గారు ప్రజలకు తగిన సహాయముచేస్తామని, వారికి ఉపయోగమైన పనులు చేయిస్తామని చెప్పారు. వీడ ప్రజానీకానికి, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు పనులు కల్పించడం, చెరువు మొదలగు జలాధారాలకు మరమ్మతులు చేయిస్తామని వాగ్దానాలు చేశారు. గత రోజులు ఎట్లా ఉన్నా, వర్షాలు కురిసిన తరువాత గూడా, వ్యవసాయముచేసుకోడానికి రైతాంగానికి తగిన సహాయము లభించలేదు. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాను తక్కువ లోన్ను ఇస్తామని వాగ్దానాలు చేశారు. దర్శి తాలూకాలో ఘాములు సర్వే కానందువల్ల, తక్కువ షేడ్యూల్ లో ఉన్నటువంటి రూల్సు సవరణచేసి తక్కువ లోన్ను కూడ ఇస్తామని ఆక్కిడ

[Sri S. Kasi Reddy]

[12th July 1952]

వాగ్దానం చేయడం జరిగింది. పోసి కరువు పనులేవైనా విచ్చాయిచేసినారా అంటే, అక్కడ 250 గ్రామాలకు కేవలము 25 గంజీ కేంద్రాలు మాత్రము పెట్టడం జరిగింది. దర్శి తాలూకాలో 11 గంజీ కేంద్రాలున్నాయి, పొదిలి తాలూకాలో 15 గంజీ కేంద్రాలున్నాయి పెట్టారు. ఆ గంజీ కేంద్రాలైనా సరిగా సక్రమంగా జరుగుతున్నాయా అంటే అవి నాలుగు రోజులు జరిగితే, అయిదవ రోజు నిలచిపోవడము జరుగుతుంది. అక్కడ వేసేటటువంటి గంజీ ఎంతమట్టుకు వేస్తున్నారంటే అది ముసలివాళ్ళకు, పిల్లవాళ్ళకు కూడా చాలదు. 10, 15 ముసలివాళ్ళకుగాని, పిల్లవాళ్ళకుగాని కలిసి ఒక తేరు మాత్రమే ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ కొద్ది గంజీగానూ ప్రజలు ఏ మైళ్ళనుంచికూడా రావలసి యుంటుంది, దీనికోసరము ముసలివాళ్ళు, పిల్లవాళ్ళు ఏ మైళ్ళు రావడమంటే ఎంత కష్టంగా ఉంటుందో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చును. ఇంక కరువుపనులకింద రోడ్డు పనులు ఎంతమట్టుకు తీసుకొన్నారంటే దర్శి తాలూకాలో 2 రోడ్లు, పొదిలి తాలూకాలో 1 రోడ్డు శాంక్షను చేశారు. ఆ పనులైనా సక్రమంగా జరిగి హాలీకు, పీడ ప్రజా నీకానికి తృప్తికరంగా ఉన్నాయా అంటే, హాలీకు ఘన గజానికి ఆరు అణాల ప్రకారము మాత్రమే ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది. ఈ పని అయినా అనగా ఈ మూడు రోడ్లు పని కలిసి వెయ్యి కంటే ఎక్కువ మందికి పనిచూపలేదు. హజ్జాడిగారు వచ్చినప్పుడు, దర్శి, పొదిలి తాలూకాలలో 35, 40 చెరువులకు 10 అడుగు రూపాయలకు ఎస్టి మేటు వేసినటువంటి పనులు ఉన్నాయని చెప్పినప్పుడు చేసామని వాగ్దానం చేశారు. కాని అవి ఏని చేయలేదు. ఇంక కరువు పనులకింద ప్రభుత్వము విచ్చాయిచేసిన నామమాత్రపు పనులూ రెండువేల మందికి పనిదొంకడం లేదని తెలిసికొంటుంటే విషయమే. తరువాత తక్కువ లోన్ను విషయములో 12 వేల దరఖాస్తులు వస్తే, అందుకుగాను 1 తాశీల్దారును, 4 రివిన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్లను నియమించారు. ఈ 4 రివిన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్లు, 1 తాశీల్దారున్నా, ఒకరోజుకు 20 దరఖాస్తులకుపైగా పరిష్కరించలేరు. ఈ విధముగా పరిష్కరించవలసివస్తే 12 వేల అర్జీలకు 12 సంవత్సరము పడుతుంది. అట్లు రెండు తాలూకాలలోనూ ఈ పని పూర్తికావాలంటే మూడు సంవత్సరాలు పడుతుంది. అయితే ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు నేను చెప్పినది అతిశయోక్తి exaggerated L.O.M. అనవచ్చును. కాని ఇది విమాత్రము అతిశయోక్తి కాదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. పోని ఈ తక్కువ అస్తులైనా ఇచ్చేలి సక్రమంగా ఇస్తారా అంటే, అక్కడ ప్రజా నీకానికి అంతా తెలుసును. ఒక్కొక్క అర్జీకి దానిలో అడిగిన మొత్తాన్ని ఇట్టి, వంద రూపాయలకు అర్జీ పెట్టుకుంటే వానికి 10 రూపాయలని, 50 రూపాయలకు 5 రూపాయల ప్రకారమున్నూ, లంచాలు ఇవ్వవలసివచ్చిందనే విషయము అక్కడ ప్రండే ఆచారగోపాలానికి తెలుసును. పొదిలి, దర్శి తాలూకాలలో వేలాదివేల ప్రజానీకము ఈ లోన్నును ఆశీస్సుయన్నప్పటికీ ఇవి సక్రమంగా ఇవ్వబడలేదు. ఏ కొదిమందికో అదియును లంచాలు తీసుకొని ఇవ్వబడినది. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా నిరుత్సాహము చెందవలసి వచ్చింది. నేను ఈ విషయంలో ఈమారి ఆక్రమం జరుగుతున్నదని చెప్పగా ఆ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు ఒకతూరి వార్తొంగు ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది. తరువాత 2, 3 రోజులకే మరల లంచాలు తీసుకోవడం మొదలుపెట్టారు. ఈ విషయమై ఇట్లు ఉద్యోగస్తులు లంచాలు తీసుకోంటున్నారని ప్రజలు అర్జీలుమాడ పెట్టుకొన్నారు. అలాంటి అర్జీ ఒకటి నా దగ్గరమాడయ్యింది. ఈలాంటి పద్ధతులలో ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకు సహాయము చేస్తున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము చేసేందల్లా కరువు పనులకింద 2, 3, రోడ్లు పనులు విచ్చాయిచేయడంతప్ప మరేమీ చేయలేదు. చెరువు పనులేమీ తీసుకోలేదు. దర్శి తాలూకాలో చాలా రోడ్లు పనులు, చెరువు పనులు చేయవలసి ఉన్నప్పటికీ అవి చేయలేదు. గంజీ కేంద్రాలు మాత్రము 11 కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. ఇంక తక్కువ లోన్ను వివిధంగా ఇచ్చింది తెలిసినదే. Subsistence loans ఇవ్వడానికిగాను దర్శి తాలూ

[Sri AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar] [12th July 1952]

கொடுப்பது மிகவும் இன்றியமையாதது. அந்த வகையில் நமது அரசாங்கம் கவனம் செலுத்தி வேண்டியதைச் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நிறுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—

“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need not take up the time of the House in offering felicitations on the success that has attended the Government's efforts in relieving famine in Rayalaseema, as I have already done so. I am constrained to reiterate my argument that all the financial difficulties of this Government and the new taxation proposals to overcome them are due to the fact that the Government of India have not given us adequate financial assistance. The discussion on this Demand should be directed towards giving this Government the backing of this House to demand from the Government of India the Rs. 6 crores that they are spending on famine relief, half as grant and half as loan. If the Government of India comply with this demand, I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister will be in a position to so amend the taxation measures as to see that no extra burden falls on the common man. When the Government of India have given half grants to other States for famine relief work, I do not see why they should not comply with the demand of this State. As the Finance Commission is now in Madras, I request the Government to put forward their case for greater financial assistance from the Centre on the basis that certain areas of this State are affected by famine every year. One year it may be Rayalaseema and in another year it may be some other place. I should like to point out that certain areas of this State are really famine areas, though they are not considered as such by the Government. They are certain parts of Coimbatore district, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Pudukottai Division of the Tiruchirappalli district, half of Ramanathapuram district and one or two taluks of the Madurai district. Famine prevails in these areas almost permanently. People do not realize it because we do not shout and advertise it. The Government have not favourably considered the claims of these areas for relief all these years. I have been pleading for setting up a Development Board to develop the 30,000 square miles lying in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram up to Dhanushkodi. We are having Development Boards for Malnad and other places. Why should we not have a Development Board for this area? I moved a cut motion to press this demand when Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar was the Chief Minister. There was a meeting of the Ministers in the verandah and they gave me the assurance that they would form a Development Board. On that assurance I withdrew my cut motion. But nothing has happened. They appointed a Development Officer for six months, whereas even six years will not be enough to develop the area. I should like to bring to the notice of the Government that the report of that Officer has not seen the light of day. Unless there is a high power committee to develop the area, there will be continuous famine.

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"I am thankful to the Government for deputing army personnel for digging wells. I was talking to Mr. Hejmadi at a party and he told me that the army units would be withdrawn in the near future. He is going to visit Pudukottai on the 15th and 16th of July and also Ramanathapuram. Instead of digging 300 wells, the army units are going to walk away after digging 30 wells. I request the Government to see that the army units are not withdrawn so soon. There is a case for retaining their help for some more time in Rayalaseema as well as in the Southern districts. His Excellency the Governor's Address and the Hon. the Finance Minister's budget speech held out the hope that the help of the army units will be continued. I expect that it will not be a mere paper hope but a hope which will be translated into reality. The help of the army units should be continued as long as it is necessary. After all, we are asking for water for drinking and not even for irrigation. The gruel centres should not be closed down.

"I must refer to the stopping of the well subsidy scheme. I and the other Members brought to the notice of the previous Ministry the stoppage of the well subsidy scheme and they said that it had to be stopped because the Government of India stopped the financial assistance which they were giving. If the Government of India give financial assistance, well and good. Otherwise, let the Madras Government raise a separate loan. In areas to which irrigation facilities could not be extended immediately, the grant of subsidy for sinking wells will help each agriculturist to irrigate at least four or five acres. Well subsidy, Grow More Food schemes and minor irrigation works should be continued. For this purpose, the Government will be well advised in floating a separate loan for Rs. 2 crores. I shall extend all assistance to the Government and see that the loan is made a success.

"I hope that the Government will set up the Development Board that we have been promised for the last four or five years, as early as possible. Let the entire Board be composed of officials. Let the Hon. Revenue Minister be its chairman and the Engineer, Collector, etc. its members. Let me not be misunderstood as seeking membership of the Board either for me or for any other non-official Member. There need not be any non-officials on it. If we have got any suggestions, we will put them before the Board, and in my humble opinion that is the best way of co-operation.

"It should be understood and made clear to the Government of India that the old-fashioned Famine Code and the old-fashioned Famine Relief Fund to which this Government allocate funds up to Rs. 40 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs are not of much use nowadays, because the famine problem is so acute and the famine area so vast. Geological experts tell me that the water table has gone down. I am told that in Coimbatore it has gone down from 60 to 120 feet. In my own district, it has gone down from 30 to 40 feet. The Hon. Revenue Minister will have to ask the Hon. Minister for Electricity to help him. Many people are willing to use electric power for lift irrigation.

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"In conclusion, I request the Hon. Revenue Minister and the Government as a whole to treat the permanently famine-affected areas which I have mentioned besides Rayalaseema as famine areas and give relief on that basis."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Sri M. Bapaiah Chowdary wants to speak for five minutes. After he has spoken, the Hon. the Revenue Minister will reply. Sri Bapaiah Chowdary will now speak."

* SRI M. BAPAI AH CHOWDARY :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demand and the cut motion relate to famine relief work. If relief is given in the shape of cash, food and fodder as has been done all along, this Rs. 48,000 or even Rs. 48 lakhs will not be enough. The only lasting solution is the eradication of famine by constructing irrigation works of permanent utility. There is much controversy about major irrigation works. The Government must intensify the construction of minor irrigation works, deepening of wells and the restoration of tanks in the famine-stricken areas. That Rayalaseema is a chronically famine-affected area is an admitted fact and there can be no two opinions about it. I want to stress about famine conditions that are prevailing in Guntur district also. Though representations were made and deputations and mahazars were sent, the Government did not treat the entire affected area as a famine area. Palnad, Vinukonda and Narasaraopet taluks and certain parts of Sattenapalle taluk are affected by the failure of the monsoon. The Government were pleased to declare only ten villages as famine-affected villages, though the entire area which I have mentioned above has been in the grip of famine. The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker visited those places. He himself admitted that these places were affected by famine to the same extent as Rayalaseema and promised some help. But no help has been forthcoming so far. Scarcity of fodder is growing day by day. The two wet taluks of Guntur district are at a distance of 150 miles from this place. It is extremely difficult to bring fodder from such a long distance without the help of Government.

"There is acute scarcity of drinking water. Though Krishna water is flowing nearby, there is no machinery to take it up and make it available for drinking. In certain villages, water for drinking has to be brought from a distance of five to six miles. The entire family, adult and child, male and female, has to be engaged in bringing water throughout the day. The Government must attend to the provision of adequate drinking water. Scarcity of water is one of the causes for the prevalence of famine.

"The water-supply position in Guntur Town is very bad. There cannot be any town on the face of the earth as bad as Guntur Town in this respect. There is not even a drop of water in any of the wells."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* SRI M. BAPAI AH CHOWDARY :—"One more minute, Sir. Certain roads were sanctioned as famine relief works. But

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no work has yet been started. The Government may be pleased to issue early orders for starting the works in those famine areas. The Hon. the Revenue Minister appreciated the work done by the Army. But I want to place before the House the work done by the 'Andhra Prabha' and the 'Indian Express' in ascertaining facts from Palnad and Sattenapalle taluks. They sent their representatives. They visited nooks and corners of the district. They took photographs of those places. I do want to express my appreciation of the services rendered by the Managers of 'Andhra Prabha' and the 'Indian Express', and also the work done by Mr. N. T. Rama Rao and his staff throughout Andhra, Desa."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have carefully listened to as many as 23 hon. Members who took part in the discussion. Very interesting speeches were made. Very revealing speeches were made. And very embarrassing speeches also were made, from my standpoint. The whole thing resolves itself into this. Half a dozen hon. Members spoke on the general policy as to how a famine relief measure should be a preventive measure, how steps should be taken, what committees should be constituted, and so on and so forth. Other hon. Members gave a very graphic description of the famine conditions in their constituencies and in their districts, and wanted more loans to be given, more gruel centres to be opened, and more fodder to be supplied. They also said that there was delay in the matter of granting the loans, and that there was delay also in giving relief immediately. When I heard them, I was reminded of Oliver Twist, Sir. Every hon. Member began to ask for more and more. In the case of one Oliver Twist, it gave sufficient exercise of mind to the boarding authorities. But when I was faced with many Oliver Twists, most of them full-blooded, specially the hon. Member from Guntur, I was really wondering how I was going to satisfy their greedy hunger. But, Sir, I shall try"

(The hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao rose in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding. The hon. Member will please sit down."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Sir, I rise on a point of order. Has the Hon. Minister first-hand knowledge of famine conditions in the famine areas of Rayalaseema?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"It is not a point of order?"

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
"I may inform the hon. Member that I have more than first-hand knowledge of the famine conditions.

"Sir, I will first deal with the hon. Members who spoke in a general fashion. I shall now deal with the points raised by the

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hon. Member Mr. V. V. Ramasami. He went elaborately into the cause and origin of famine, the development of famine, and the way in which the ancient kings tackled famine. He concluded his speech by quoting couplets from Tiruvalluvar and Bharati, and suggesting to the Government that a committee should be appointed to go into the famine problem. The hon. Member Mr. Ari Gowder said that the Hon. the Finance Minister was wrong in saying in his budget speech that some of the loans that had been given could not be recovered or might not be recovered. He made a great point of it. But I am afraid that he pulled out that particular sentence from its context, and said that the Hon. the Finance Minister's statement was wrong. The Finance Minister took an over-all picture of the Budget and said that the income had fallen, and that even some portions of the loans advanced to the people, might not be recovered. This is all that he said. Mr. Ari Gowder took it in a different way, and made a great point of it. He said that the Finance Minister ought not to have said that in that manner. The hon. Member Mr. Balakrishnan advocated a zonal system. He wanted the whole State to be divided into two or three zones and that the more flourishing parts must go to the rescue of the less flourishing parts. His motto seems to be 'Rob Peter to pay Paul'. Of course that could be done to some extent. But we cannot go the whole length in this manner. We cannot go on robbing Peter to pay Paul. To some extent we can make some adjustments between the flourishing zones and the non-flourishing zones. The hon. Member Mr. Thimma Reddi said that the Ministers in the Centre did not take as much interest in South India as they were taking in regard to Assam and other North Indian places. He said that when there was trouble in South India, the Ministers in the Centre did not pay any attention. He also said the Hon. Mr. Munshi visited South India, and that was not enough. I may inform the hon. Member that the Central Government were fully aware of the situation, and they took immediate steps in coming to our rescue. They sent the Army to help us in finding drinking water. I may go to the extent of saying that the military was sent so expeditiously as though there was a sudden outbreak of war, that is, as suddenly as military movements are made in case of war. So, Sir, we are not right in accusing them. They are pressed with so many other problems, and in spite of all that they came to our rescue. We must all be thankful to the Army which did such meritorious work in getting water from wells from where, by ordinary civilian methods water could not be had previously. The military were working for months in Rayalaseema. Now they have been sent to Tamil districts. By the way, I may say that some Tamil districts are as much affected by famine as any Rayalaseema district, but only they are not in the limelight, as one hon. Member put it."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Why are they not in the limelight, Sir? "

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
 “Probably the hon. Member is responsible for it. Then, Sir, Mr. Thimma Reddi said that Rayalaseema should be industrialized and developed, and then there would be wealth in that area. He said that famine could then be tackled. I may tell him, Sir, that Rayalaseema is in the nature of a patient now. The patient is having fever, and first of all we must cure him of his fever. Then tonic can be given. (Interruption.) How can we give tonic before he is cured of his fever? He will collapse. We will have to wait patiently till the fever of famine subsides, and then we can give tonics in the shape of industry and other amenities that are wanted.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“How is the Hon. Minister going to get rid of the fever?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The Hon. Minister is not yielding.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
 “If I wish that the patient should collapse, I will not be doing what I am going to narrate now. Regarding gruel centres 1,800 centres are working feeding four to five lakhs of people. The sum so far sanctioned to them is Rs. 31,20,200. The total revenue demand for Rayalaseema is Rs. 295 lakhs, and the remission likely to be sanctioned is Rs. 72.74 lakhs. The collection of instalments towards loans taken has been postponed, where land revenue remission has been ordered. Subsistence loans to the tune of Rs. 33,82,994 have been disbursed. Land improvement loans and agricultural loans have been disbursed to the extent of Rs. 1,07,68,000 odd. For relief works a sum of Rs. 38,000 has been sanctioned for all famine areas.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Why make a distinction between Rayalaseema and other areas?”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
 “If the hon. Member will kindly total up the lakhs of rupees that have been spent, he will see that it comes to Rs. 6 crores. This is not a small sum. Four thousand eight hundred works are in progress benefiting about 1 lakh of persons. Wages are being paid from 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 per adult per day. (Interruption.) I am giving a picture of the famine-affected area in order to show that it is not only Rayalaseema that is affected by famine but that there are other districts also where famine prevails. For instance, Chingleput, North Arcot, parts of Guntur, Nellore, South Arcot, Tiruchi, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Madura are also affected by famine. I may say a word about the measures taken to relieve the scarcity of drinking water. The scarcity of drinking water was most acute in Rayalaseema and to a less extent in some districts. Help in the form of deepening of public wells was found to be totally insufficient. A scheme was introduced for the grant of Rs. 150 to individuals

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and institutions coming forward to deepen wells, private or public. I think 775 public wells and 350 private wells have been deepened. The scheme is now in force in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district and in Chittoor and Madanapalle taluks of Chittoor district, where water scarcity continues. Twelve civil supplies lorries and five tankers of the Agriculture Department continue to distribute water to Cuddapah and Anantapur. I think Anantapur is the district from which the hon. Member Mr. Nagi Reddi is coming. Five more tankers are under distribution, three to Guntur town and two to Coimbatore.

"With regard to fodder relief, Sir, State help was considered necessary. A Special Deputy Collector for fodder was appointed with headquarters at Kakinada. The Development Commissioner, Rayalaseema Development Board, was put in charge of general supervision. So far, 707 tons of paddy straw and 1,578 tons of hill grass have been removed. Hill grass and paddy straw are sold at subsidized rates of Rs. 48 and Rs. 60 per ton respectively. The necessity for continuing the fodder operations is under consideration."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"How many depots are there in each district?"

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I cannot tell the hon. Member the exact number. But there are depots."

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"As regards medical relief, three ambulance vans were working in Cuddapah, Anantapur and North Arcot. Four fire service vans have been pressed into service. About 2½ lakhs of multi-vitamin tablets have already been supplied. Eight work centres have been started with the help of the Women's Welfare Department and part of the expenditure has been contributed by Srimathi Durga Bai from the funds placed at her disposal by the Prime Minister of India.

"Then we come to voluntary help. A State Famine Relief Fund was constituted with the Governor as the patron and the Chief Minister as the President and the Fund has so far reached a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs. Over Rs. 3 lakhs have already been disbursed to the districts and further allotments are being made for provision of certain amenities like provision of cloth, supplying any deficiency in the gruel like thickening of rice, provision of additional condiment, etc. In addition, the Government have also had the assistance of several philanthropic bodies like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, the Rayalaseema Famine Relief Committee, the Ramakrishna Mission, the Servants of India Society, Friends Services Union, the Jain Medical Relief Society, the Guild of Service, and the Students Medical Union in the matter of providing clothing, medical assistance, etc. The Government have lent their encouraging hand to these organizations by undertaking to provide free transport facilities for the conveyance of gifts of rice and other things."

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“ When we were on this famine business, floods also gave us trouble. The recent rains in May, though welcome in many parts, were unwelcome in other parts inasmuch as there was too much rain. Flood damages and cattle mortality have had to be faced in the eastern taluks of Kurnool and Cuddapah districts and parts of Guntur and Nellore districts. Relief to persons rendered homeless have had to be given. Projects like irrigation works have breached and have to be repaired. Government have accordingly instructed the Collectors that relief by way of loans for the purchase of agricultural implements should be expeditiously and liberally afforded. So far as Nellore district is concerned, a sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for granting relief to the flood-affected areas. For Kurnool district, a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for work connected with the repairs to the breached tanks, and another sum of Rs. 15,000 for relief to persons whose houses were damaged or collapsed through the floods. The Board was also requested to allot a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs to Kurnool district for disbursement of loans and for reclamation of land rendered unfit for cultivation on account of floods. Details of relief proposals have been called for in respect of Cuddapah district.

“ The rains of May have generally eased the drinking water position, particularly in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and the eastern part of Chittoor district. Fodder position is also found to be eased by sufficient growth of grass. Attendance in gruel centres has not, however, greatly lessened. It is, therefore, obvious that the agricultural operations after the recent rains, have afforded only partial relief to labour. The relief measures so far undertaken have, therefore, to be continued till the outbreak of monsoon and normal agricultural operation is resumed. Therefore hon. Members need not have any anxiety that suddenly this relief work would be stopped. Only when normal conditions come about, these relief measures will be gradually withdrawn.

“ I now come to the points raised by the hon. Gentleman Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah. Whenever he gets up to speak, he is a bugbear to me, because I cannot understand his language.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, bugbear is not a proper term.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Anyway it is not unparliamentary.

“ With regard to Guntur, the areas affected are Vinukonda, Palnad and Narasaraopet taluks. Three minor irrigation works, 20 rural water-supply works, one grow more food work, three P.W.D. Irrigation works and one P.W.D. Highways work are in progress to relieve the unemployment of the agricultural labourers. There are no relief works in Narasaraopet taluk and they are reported to be not necessary also. Fourteen gruel centres have been opened and about 3,059 persons are fed on an average every

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day. A sum of Rs. 26,150 has been spent from the State Fund. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been collected as donation.

AN HON. MEMBER :—On a point of order, Sir. May I know what are the schemes Government have undertaken in the Guntur district? The Hon. Minister has not revealed the names of the schemes undertaken."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order. Let the Hon. Minister continue."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I appeal to you, Sir, to note that in the name of point of order, many things are said.

" Sir, 66 fair price shops in Vinukonda and 14 in Palnad taluk cater to the needs of the poor. A sum of Rs. 1,55,453 has been disbursed as loans under the L.I.L. and L.I. Acts in the aforesaid taluks. These three taluks have already been considered as distressed areas for the purpose of granting subsistence loans and a sum of Rs. 2,24,000 has been disbursed so far.

" The amount remitted comes to nearly Rs. 1,91,000. The collection of cesses has also been ordered to be postponed. So, I would submit that Guntur has been favourably treated.

" Many hon. Members talked about projects. Though that subject lies strictly within the province of my Hon. Colleague the Minister for Public Works, I may also say a word about that. It was complained that the projects are not taken in hand and if they are taken in hand, the recurrence of famine conditions could be prevented. As far as possible, Government are trying to take up as many projects as possible.

" As a permanent measure of preventing famine in the Rayalaseema area, the Tungabhadra Project is in progress. Further, the Buderu Project and the canal work of the Lower Sagileru Project have also been taken up. In Coimbatore district, the Lower Bhavani Project work is progressing. These projects, when completed, would go a long way to eradicate famine in some areas now affected by drought."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" What about Nandikonda Project? "

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I shall come to it just now. Besides these projects, a large number of minor irrigation works and rural water-supply works have also been undertaken. The present policy of the Government is to see that works of permanent utility alone are taken up.

" Then, a word about the Nandikonda Project. When I went to that side, I had the happy company of my hon. Friend Sri Siviah. The other day he made a complaint and I must take this occasion to answer it. He said, 'Ministers, when they go

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on tours, receive addresses, promise so many things and deny them here.' Not at all, Sir. What I said was this. 'My sympathies or the sympathies of 1/15th of the Cabinet are with the aspirations of the people of the Guntur district.' For that, he should not come here and put me in an awkward position by saying that Cabinet Ministers promise so many things but do not fulfil them. I will try my best to help them but I cannot make a commitment; it will be rather embarrassing to my Colleagues.

"With regard to Nandikonda Project, it is in the mind of everybody. Even little children, while I was touring, said 'Nandikonda Project-ki-jay'. People's minds are so surcharged with this project. I do not know who are responsible for it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"All are responsible for it. Even the Congress Members are responsible for it."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I sympathise with their aspirations. But the whole thing depends on some other thing. The Krishna-Pennar Project, the Nandikonda Project and other projects are on the anvil of the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission have referred the matter to the Technical Committee called the Khosla Committee and they are going through them. When the Khosla Committee submit their report, the Planning Commission will consider the matter. Then there will be time enough for this Government to consider it. We shall do our best in the matter. We are very much interested from a selfish point of view also, in seeing that there is no famine in Rayalaseema. We have got to spend our money there and so we are also as much interested as the other hon. Members are in seeing that there is no famine in Rayalaseema.

"Lastly, I must refer to the point raised by my hon. Friend the Raja of Chettinad. It was a surprise to me that he also became an 'Oliver Twist'. He wants more and more privileges and amenities. He is justified in saying that the Ramanathapuram district is as bad as some parts of Coimbatore. Also conditions in some portions of Madurai district and Tiruchirappalli district are on a par with the conditions in Rayalaseema. No doubt, because the hon. Member comes from that part, he is alive to the situation and he has mentioned that. Certainly it will be looked into and we shall do our best in the matter. Requisitioning an army unit is a very costly business. We do not know where we are with regard to that. We are hard pressed for drinking-water and we are getting work from the Army units for this purpose. When the bill comes, we do not know where we will be. But we do not mind that and we are trying to give drinking-water supply in as many places as possible.

"My hon. Friend referred to the High-power Committee. Whether it is a high-power committee or low-power committee, I think some such organization should be there to suggest

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measures for tackling the problem of famine. I think the present policy in the matter of medical relief is more preventive than curative. It is better to prevent a disease than to cure it. In that way, I agree that all steps should be taken to see that this famine is prevented in the interests of all the districts. Government cannot afford to spend every year large sums of money on famine relief, which affords no sufficient or proper relief to the people. On the other hand, if we prevent the conditions that contribute to famine, a great thing would have been done. I think in a way I have satisfied my 'Oliver Twists'."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"We want to see it in action also."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I will try. I am a practical man and I will translate my theories into action also. We are as much interested in this as the Opposition. Only we must have a sort of 'give and take'."

"In view of what I have said and the conciliatory way in which I met my hon. Friend's points, I hope he will withdraw his cut motion and give me time and opportunity to implement what I have said."

SRI C. V. K. RAO: "May I know whether famine is on the increase or on the decrease since the Hon. Minister came into office?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order."

4 p.m. SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—"I press my motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am now going to put the cut motion standing in the name of hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramasami. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 48,000 for Famine be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'

"Sir, this Demand is for a grant from current revenues to meet expenditure on extensions and improvements to, and maintenance and repairs of, irrigation works. The bulk of the expenditure on irrigation does not however come under this Demand,

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but under Demand XXXV relating to the Capital Budget. The Demand under the Capital Budget for Irrigation amounts to Rs. 890 lakhs. The cost of establishments for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works comes under yet another Demand No. XXVI. The effective total demand under all these Demands comes to about Rs. 1,276 lakhs. This total for the year 1950-51 was about Rs. 712 lakhs and for 1951-52 about Rs. 1,174 lakhs. In order to furnish an integrated picture of the work done under the head 'Irrigation', I may be permitted to make a few observations dealing with the subject as a whole.

" Sir, in the matter of development of Irrigation, the Government have been pursuing a liberal policy of executing schemes, not solely on considerations of direct financial return on the capital outlay, but with due regard also to the need for augmenting supplies of food and improving the well-being of the people. It is obviously desirable that the execution of schemes must be in accordance with a well-defined plan. Such a plan for the five year period, practically ending in 1954-55, has been drawn up in draft by the Planning Commission, in consultation with the State Government, and as work has been started on a number of schemes, the plan consists only of schemes actually in execution. From the figures which I have just given, it will be seen that the current year is practically the peak period of execution of the Five Year Plan. The ultimate cost of the plan is Rs. 44 crores of which Rs. 30 crores is proposed to be spent in the first five years.

" Broadly speaking, our programme of irrigation development may be divided into three parts. The first part, which is the least ambitious, is a short-term programme for the execution of a number of small irrigation schemes, called Grow More Food Schemes, primarily to augment our supplies of food as quickly as possible. We have endeavoured to execute schemes in dry tracts as far as practicable, provided water resources are available to justify such schemes and hold out promise of their successful working. Twenty-five schemes costing Rs. 12.65 lakhs have so far been executed and 13 schemes costing Rs. 48.45 lakhs are under execution in Rayalaseema; 69 schemes costing Rs. 38.5 lakhs have been executed and 62 schemes costing Rs. 141.4 lakhs are under execution in the Circars; 58 schemes costing Rs. 65.30 lakhs have been completed and 45 schemes costing Rs. 92.54 lakhs are under execution in the Tamil districts; 27 schemes costing Rs. 2.90 lakhs have been completed and 10 schemes costing Rs. 22.83 lakhs are under execution in the Malabar and South Kanara districts. The total ayacut developed so far under the completed works is 69,300 acres, and the works in progress will add a new ayacut of about 80,000 acres. Among the more important of the schemes under execution are the Rallagedda Anicut in Srikakulam district, the Polipalli Anicut in the Visakhapatnam district, the Coringa Island Project in the East Godavari district, the Kanur Scheme in West Godavari, the Manneru Anicut in

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Nellore, the Kollimagulavagu and Tigaleru Reservoirs in Kurnool, the Goderu Tank Scheme in Cuddapah, the Pennar-Kumudavathi Project in Anantapur, the Ponniar Anicut in South Arcot, the Sivalaperi Tank in Tirunelveli, provision of falling shutters to the Palar Anicut in North Arcot, the Badathalav Project in Salem, excavation of a new channel from Arakkankottai Channel in Coimbatore district, the Cheramangalam Anicut in Malabar and the Shiriyar Anicut in South Kanara. The latest of such schemes sanctioned is the construction of an anicut across the Swarnamukhi river at Kalahasthi in the Chittoor district and the excavation of a short channel therefrom to join the old Chembudu channel for affording better supplies to the existing tanks in the area.

"In this short-term programme must be included what are called Tank Improvement Schemes. Most of the tanks covered by the scheme are minor irrigation works. Even though I may be trespassing on the portfolio of a Colleague, I may briefly refer to what is being done in regard to Tank Improvement, to complete the picture. We have inherited from our ancestors about 35,000 irrigation tanks. These constitute a fair part of our real wealth and we are proud of this heritage. On account of long neglect and silting, many of the tanks are unable to irrigate the ayacuts registered under them. Even in a year of normal rainfall, there is a scramble for water, because the tanks have lost much of their original capacity, and flood waters which should have been conserved in them drain off to the sea. The quickest way of growing more food is to renovate these tanks and restore their lost capacities. This renovation is particularly important in respect of the large number of tanks in zamindari areas which are now being taken over by the Government. The object of the scheme is not so much to bring new lands under irrigation, as to ensure adequate supplies to lands already growing wet crops. In certain areas, for example North Arcot and Madurai, the scope for new irrigation schemes is limited, because our ancestors have done their work so thoroughly that there is not much surplus water available. There would be no point in impounding in a new reservoir, waters that would otherwise have gone into an old one. It is not proper to rob Peter to pay Paul. In such areas, the best we can do is to improve existing works so that they can supply water satisfactorily to the present ayacuts and it is in this context that the Tank Improvement Scheme is of considerable importance. So far, 902 such works have been completed at a cost of over Rs. 34 lakhs and 1,639 works, including 539 in the Circars, 187 in Rayalaseema, 860 in Tamilnad and 53 in Malabar and South Kanara, are under execution. The cost of the schemes under execution will be about three-quarters of a crore of rupees.

"The second part of our programme consists of medium sized projects, the biggest of which are the Manimuthar in the Tirunelveli district, and the Malampuzha in the Malabar district, each costing nearly Rs. 4 crores. The other projects in this category

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are the Mettur Canals Scheme costing Rs. 2½ crores, the Romperu Drainage Scheme and the Walayar Project costing Rs. 1 crore each, and the Upper Pennar, the Bhairavanitippa and the Araniyar Projects costing a little less than Rs. 1 crore each, and the Rallapad Project and the Mangalam Reservoir Project each costing about half a crore of rupees. The programme includes also a number of smaller works in the Krishna, Godavari and Cauveri Delta systems and elsewhere, some of which have been completed.

"In the third category are included the two large projects, the multi-purpose Tungabhadra Project and the Lower Bhavani Project, the former costing Rs. 18½ crores, and the latter Rs. 9½ crores. Provision has been made for the generation of power under these projects in addition to supply of water for irrigation.

"Some of the schemes involve the execution of agreements with the neighbouring States of Mysore and Hyderabad, and I am glad to say that all matters have been practically settled, and there is nothing to hold up progress. As hon'ble Members are no doubt aware, the Tungabhadra Project is a scheme which is being executed jointly by the Hyderabad and Madras Governments.

"It has not been an easy matter to find the funds required for the execution of the Irrigation Development Programme. Costs have gone up to an unprecedented extent and we have been hard put to it to find the funds needed to complete the projects already taken up; so much so, our revered Rajaji has affectionately called the Public Works Department his Enemy No. 2. Our resources are very strictly limited and in present conditions it is not easy even to find loan money. We have had to appeal to the Government of India for assistance and they agreed to lend this Government money to meet the cost of the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects during the previous financial year. As a result of further representations, they have agreed to provide loans to this Government to meet the cost in the current year, not only of the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects, but the Malampuzha Project as well. The Government are specially grateful to the Government of India for the accommodation they have shown, but, despite this help, the funds available in the current year will not be adequate to make the progress we had planned on the other schemes. The result is that we may be compelled to slow down the rate of execution of the works from time to time, with reference to the funds available. When such is the case in respect of schemes under execution, it can well be imagined what the position is in respect of new schemes not yet taken up. The funds available, and those which may be available in the next year or two on the existing basis, may not be adequate to complete the Five Year Programme. The levy of a betterment fee on lands brought under irrigation as a result of the projects executed, and other new taxation, may provide some funds to complete the programme now in execution, and it is hoped that

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a small margin of funds will be available for new schemes. We are determined to win through somehow and continue irrigation development, so essential to this State. Whatever may be available must necessarily be employed only on schemes which are comparatively more promising, in terms of the net additional area to be irrigated and the net yield of foodgrains expected, in relation to the capital outlay. Sanction to the investigation of new schemes and approval of the execution of new schemes must accordingly be regulated by this sound criterion.

"Against the background I have indicated, I now turn to the proposals for the current year. For Grow More Food Schemes and Tank Improvement Schemes, the Government of India were giving a subsidy of 50 per cent of the unproductive outlay on such schemes. In effect, this assistance amounted to the Government of India bearing 50 per cent of the cost of each scheme and this enabled us to undertake the execution of schemes, which though not productive in terms of financial returns, promised reasonable additional supplies of food. In the current year, the Government of India have intimated that, while they would be prepared to continue the subsidy of 50 per cent in respect of schemes already in execution, the construction of which will be continued this year, they would be giving a subsidy of only 25 per cent in respect of new schemes to be taken up. In the light of the new terms intimated by the Government of India, and our own financial resources, we made a very searching review of the position. We came to the conclusion that the execution of all the 115 schemes, on which partial progress had been made by the end of the previous financial year, should be continued in the current year, earning the old rate of Central subsidy. Between the beginning of the current financial year and the period of the review I have mentioned, 15 more schemes had been commenced. These 15 schemes are also proposed to be continued. The total cost of these schemes in the current year will be as much as Rs. 60 lakhs. As regards Tank Improvement Schemes, 1,776 schemes dealt with by the Food Production Branch, which were at various stages of progress at the close of the previous financial year, will all be continued in the current year. Tank Improvement schemes in charge of the Public Works Department, on which also work had been partly completed, would be continued in the current year. The total cost of the Tank Improvement schemes in the year will be Rs. 60 lakhs. Even this programme is rather ambitious and would strain our financial resources to the utmost. But, Government are determined to spend the amounts I have indicated on these schemes in the current year and complete as many of them as possible.

"As regards other schemes, viz., the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects, the medium-sized projects and the smaller schemes in the deltas, the total expenditure in the current year, including assistance from the Centre in the shape of loans to the extent of Rs. 5.84 crores for the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani

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and Malampuzha Projects, would be about Rs. 7.7 crores. The total demand for all these schemes, which fall in the Capital Budget, is Rs. 8.00 crores. This is a very large demand compared to previous years, but, as I have already indicated, the current year happens to be more or less the peak period of execution of the Five Year Plan. Details of the expenditure proposed are given at page 31 of the Finance Minister's speech.

"I am glad to be able to say that water is expected to be let down in the Bhavani Project Canal in September to irrigate about 12,000 acres in the current year. Water from the Mettur Canals Scheme is also likely to be available to irrigate about 7,500 acres in the current year. Irrigation under the Tungabhadra Project may commence round about the middle of 1953.

"Hon. Members may ask, what of the future? Obviously, the first consideration must be for schemes already in execution and we must make every effort to complete them. It is not going to be easy to find the funds to complete the schemes taken up, and if we succeed in completing the programme as originally intended, i.e., by about 1955, we should congratulate ourselves. However, we have proposed to the Planning Commission a Supplementary Programme comprising 11 irrigation projects, the total ultimate cost of which will be Rs. 145 crores. The intention is, that if funds become available after the completion of the current programme, we should take up schemes so as to spend on these new schemes about Rs. 40 crores by the end of 1955-56. The new schemes in the Supplementary Programme include the first Stage of the Krishna-Pennar Project, the Vaigai Reservoir Project which would provide water for irrigating certain areas in the Madurai district, the Gandikotta Project which would irrigate lands in the Nellore and Cuddapah districts, the Amaravathi Reservoir Project in the Coimbatore district, the Kanhirapuzha Reservoir Project in the Malabar district, the Sathanur Reservoir Project in North Arcot, the Krishnagiri Reservoir Project in Salem, the Tungabhadra High-Level Canal Scheme in the Bellary district, the Ramapadasagar Project and a number of minor schemes. I may add that so far as the Krishna-Pennar Project is concerned, the entire question of what schemes on the Krishna and Godavari may be taken up has been referred by the Planning Commission to a Technical Committee. The Committee's report is awaited. With such a large programme already drawn up, for the execution of which we need only funds, it would be futile to waste time and energy on investigating further new projects, especially when funds are not available even for the works in execution, leave alone the schemes proposed for the Supplementary Programme. The formulation of an irrigation project depends on a number of current factors such as flows of water, and above all, costs. Details of schemes investigated now and the costs thereof may be completely out of date a few years later, when the entire project contemplated will have to be overhauled. Moreover, the investigation of schemes with a view to examining the possibility of evolving satisfactory projects often gives rise to

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false hopes, which it would not be wise to hold out. For these reasons, it is desirable to go slow on the investigation of new schemes for the present, until we can see our way clear in regard to financial resources.

"I shall be grateful if hon'ble Members will bear this entire background in mind while speaking on cut motions and assist Government with suggestions which would enable them to implement the programme satisfactorily.

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p.m.

"Before I close, I would like to take the opportunity to pay a tribute to the efficient manner in which the Public Works Department have been constructing and maintaining irrigation systems. The staff of the Department have frequently been subjected to a great deal of stress but have been doing a good job of work."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,67,700 under Demand VIII—Irrigation'."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"May I know, Sir, how much time I can take? I may require a fairly good time, at least half an hour."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am unable to understand what is 'fairly good time'. I can give the hon. Member fifteen minutes."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"You can meet him half way, Sir. You can give him 25 minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I can give him fifteen minutes."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 2,17,67,700 for Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, the last sentences spoken by the Hon. the Minister for Public Works have sent a feeling of chill not only in my mind but in the mind of every one who is here. He has once and for all made up his mind on the lines of the note prepared by the Secretariat. We would have been glad if he had given us a copy of the long note so that we could have understood what the import of his whole speech was. Several Members here are new. It is true that some of us who have been following the irrigation policy of this Government for the last five years were able to follow the trend of the speech of the Minister for Public Works. But, Sir, it is not possible for all the new Members to understand and digest what he was reading at such quick pace. Speaking for myself, however, I feel, as I have already said, the last words spoken by the Minister are not happy. They give no hope to the people. Rather they will convince the people that nothing useful will be done by this Government. All that the Hon. the Minister was able to say after reading the note was that there was no use wasting time in investigation of any new scheme. He also said that

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even if schemes had been investigated and reports were available in the Secretariat, they were out-dated. He has asked us not to bother the Government with any more new schemes and new ideas. He seems to have been satisfied with what he calls the supplementary schemes given to the Planning Commission. Sir, the supplementary list is twice the size of the original list and he asks all of us to believe that the Government have got really in mind the execution of all these schemes. He mentions several projects, Krishna-Pennar, Ramapadasagar and several others. Apparently he has not realized the seriousness of the position. The Five-Year Plan of the Government of India envisages a total production of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of tons of rice a year as a result of the new schemes that have been drawn up and included in the plan. I wish to draw the attention of the Minister for Public Works to the fact that at the time the Planning Commission drew up its report, the Government found that our deficit was about 3.57 lakhs of tons a year. However, a plan for the production of 2.57 lakhs of tons of rice a year was sent up to the All-India Planning Commission for execution during the five year period. The real trouble with the Government is that they have a closed mind in these matters. I want to ask the Minister whether he has seen carefully and studied the map of our Presidency. Has he seen the land which has been developed and the land which has not been developed? Has he seen the land drained by copious water-supply and the land which has not been provided with any good river systems? Does he not realize that the lands drained by the rivers Krishna and Godavari are there staring in our face and inviting all effort at development at the hands of the Government and their engineers? If we want to develop our land, there is no use going to small schemes like the Grow More Food Schemes and dispersing and throwing our personnel and plant and machinery into them and producing no results. Sir, if I have only the requisite time at my disposal—say two hours—or if the Government are pleased to give us a special day for discussion of the question of irrigation, I shall tell the Hon. the Minister for Public Works and I hope I shall be able to convince the entire Treasury Bench that the schemes that were pursued by the previous Governments have yielded no results and I am asking in all seriousness whether the Chief Minister here who has, I think, followed the statement read out by the Minister for Public Works, is satisfied that we are making any progress. Has the Minister not read what exactly used to be read ten years or fifteen years ago? Has he not read out the speech in the same platitudinous manner in which the previous Ministers have done? I want the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to give a new turn to his angle of vision, to alter his frame of mind, to change his attitude to the new schemes and not to be guided exactly by the repetitions contained in the Secretariat reports. I want him to examine the reports carefully. The Secretariat works within closed doors. The impact of the people's mind is not made upon the Secretariat, though slightly it is made on the mind of the Ministers. What

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is the result? At least the Hon. the Minister for Revenue was pleased to say that when he went to the Northern Circars, he saw men, women and children talk about the Nandikonda project and it is quite possible that he had his sympathies for the views expressed by them though he would not embarrass himself or the Government by making any pronouncement upon that. That was because he went into the midst of the people. The Public Works Minister, on the other hand, says, 'Do not talk of any new schemes'. Why should he close his mind in this manner? Is it really necessary for him to follow exactly what has been noted for him and is the public criticism levelled against the Government schemes outmoded completely? He talks about the Krishna-Pennar Project which has been criticized from every point of view. It has been said that the scheme designed by the Government is not at all beneficial or commensurate with the amount of labour, and money to be spent. We have been saying that the scheme should be split up and that a dam at Siddeswaram might be built to suit the needs of Cuddapah and Kurnool and that another dam at Someshwaram might be built to meet the needs of Nellore so that if you go south-east along the river Krishna, you will find places where there is copious water and where you get your 47 units of water which you have got as your share in the Inter-State Conference. Then, I shall come to Pulichintala and Nandikonda. I do not make a sweeping plea for taking up only the Pulichintala project and nothing else, though people of the area like it. If Pulichintala is not suitable to you it is suitable for us. If you spend two crores of rupees and raise a dam, you will immediately supply water for 10 lakhs acres of wet land on the Krishna delta, which you can convert into a two crop land without further expenditure on works or personnel. I am asking why this has not attracted the attention of the Government. Why has this scheme been thrown away? Then, Sir, if the Government are not satisfied with Pulichintala, why have they not taken up the Nandikonda project? It offers a better foundation also. It helps the State of Hyderabad. Why has it not attracted your attention? Why does the Hon. the Minister for Public Works say that in this supplementary scheme, the first stage of execution covers only Krishna-Pennar? Of course, he adds the rider that the scheme has been referred to the technical committee and its report is awaited. But so far as this Government are concerned, they have made up their mind upon a wrong scheme. I shall not be a party to a scheme which locks up about 131 crores of rupees and which is of no use except in the imagination of certain engineers. It is our contention that if Cuddapah and Kurnool are served under the scheme, Nellore, Chingleput and South Arcot will not be served and if Chingleput and South Arcot are to be served, Cuddapah and Kurnool will not get water. The evaporation effect also is very great at Siddeswaram. That is why we ask you to go lower down the river where there is copious water-supply because there it is that four great tributaries join the river. You can bring water to the entire upland of Guntur district

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which is now suffering from famine and also to the eastern portion of Kurnool, besides serving Hyderabad in the north. You can also supply the northern portions of the Nellore district under the scheme. I submit, Sir, that this split scheme is much cheaper. Let us not be guided by mere political prejudices. Let us not throw away other schemes simply because a design was made for a particular scheme. Let us not say that we must stick to it because the opposition was from some people who did not belong to the Ministerialist group. Let us keep an open mind upon this matter. Let not the Minister think that we should not think about any new schemes. If the Government are not prepared to think about any such schemes at all and, if the Government feel no new ideas should be received, then it is as good as the Government not existing. The Government must always have an open mind. They must correct their mistakes, if they are pointed out to them by others, and if others are wrong they must convince them that they are mistaken and that the Government are right. Without that there is no use of saying 'do not waste the time'. I submit that it will be a colossal waste of not merely time but also of hard-earned money, if the Government do not look into fresh views expressed by Members and change their angle of vision. They must consider that the new schemes suggested are not for political purposes. They are suggested by persons who are interested in the welfare of the people as much as the Ministers. You can give credit to us for our sincerity; you can give credit to us for some little knowledge of the area; you can give credit to us for some understanding of the water-supply position of the Krishna river. Therefore, I ask the Minister to change his attitude of mind. I am not blaming him. But in the anguish of my heart I am saying that such statements should not have been made in view of the fact that he is holding the office of a Minister in a popular Government.

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p.m.

" Sir, I was saying that the land between Krishna and Godavari requires irrigation. Let me give you the present figures of land under crops receiving irrigation. In Guntur district, of all the land sown under crops only 20 per cent is under irrigation. In Kurnool only about 11.0 per cent in Cuddapah 20.5 per cent, in Anantapur 11.0 per cent and Bellary only 2.7 per cent is under irrigation. If in Guntur only 20 per cent of the land under crops is estimated to be under irrigation is it proper, is it fair, is it just to think of the Krishna-Pennar project and divert the water to South Arcot where 35 per cent is under irrigation already, to Chingleput where 61 per cent is under irrigation? I submit, Sir, let us look into the things afresh. So far as I am concerned, I am always at the disposal of the Hon. Minister and I shall discuss all the matters with him and the Government. If I am wrong I shall correct myself; but if the Government are not correctly informed it would be for the Government to look at the problem afresh.

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"Yesterday, Sir, at another place, the Hon. the Chief Minister said: 'Don't get excited'. I am not getting excited. But when I see that two rivers are allowed to waste their water into the sea, and the land is left simply idle, when a Five-Year Plan is drawn up which does not even make the State self-sufficient, what should I do if not get excited? It is true excitement is the weakness of the Andhras. But all the same excitement in a right cause is the most welcome thing and if the Hon. Minister is not excited upon the matter it is not worthwhile for him to be there Sir. If the Ministry is not excited, if the Hon. Ministers do not get indignation at what is going on, at the way the things are going on, I say the Ministers cannot do their function properly. I want the Public Works Minister to get excited, get indignant over the things that happened over the last fifty years. Then only he will be able to do something in the interests of the people. I am not speaking from the party point of view, from the linguistic point of view, or from the regional point of view. If the southern districts consist of a vast portion of land drained by two of the biggest rivers and if the Government engineers cannot concentrate their attention on that piece of land, I submit I will not be wrong in saying that they are not doing their duty. As the time at my disposal is short, I cannot go into the details now. I want the Hon. Minister to pay special attention to all the areas which are affected by famine.

"Sir, the previous discussion on the 'Famine Demand' showed that not merely Rayalaseema but several other areas like portions of Malabar district, Ramanathapuram district, South Arcot district and portions of Chingleput and North Arcot districts suffer from famine conditions. Why do these famines occur? Because the policy of the Government has been a failure all these years. They were dilly-dallying with Grow More Food campaigns. What is the result? After five years the Hon. Minister now says—with all the pictures of the Hon. Ministers in the 'Madras Information'—that they have brought under the schemes only 69,300 acres. It is a commentary by itself. (Inter-uption.) Incidentally I think the 'Madras Information' may very well be stopped. It contains nothing important except the pictures of Hon. Ministers.

"The Hon. Minister was making some reference to Grow More Food campaigns. So I wish to tell the Hon. Minister that the previous Government did not do their duty properly. The Government of India gave block grants for Grow More Food Schemes and development schemes to the tune of 14 crores of rupees. This Government in spite of their development schemes were not able to spend six crores out of it and they had to surrender six crores from a State where we are suffering for want of adequate quantity of rice. In 1947-48 the Government allowed to lapse Rs. 3.55 crores, in 1948-49 they allowed Rs. 95 lakhs to lapse and in 1949-50 they surrendered Rs. 150 lakhs. Not only this, they purchased manure worth 5 crores of rupees and they were

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not able to distribute 1.50 crores worth of manure to the agriculturists in our State. I submit therefore that the present Government must cut away from the old traditions of the previous Government. I would even suggest to them to start new files on every subject instead of getting the old files and starting back.

“Sir, what did this Government do a few days back? Why should the Government think that the people for no reason are dissatisfied with them and are starting a propaganda immediately against them? A press note appeared that all schemes were stopped. When I say that such and such a scheme is stopped immediately the Public Works Minister says it was not stopped. In his speech introducing the Demand the Hon. Minister said that of the thousand and odd schemes only 115 will be pursued. (Interruption.) I am sorry I was not able to follow the Minister. Whatever it is, the schemes have been slowed down. The Government have been admitting it. What are the schemes the Government stopped? They stopped schemes well in progress, and when were they stopped? I would request the Hon. Minister to make enquiries from the Executive Engineer. In Visakhapatnam district there are seven schemes. They may be small ones. But I say schemes for which agreements for work have been taken from the contractors have been stopped in my district. I do not think my district is an isolated instance. I think in other districts also the same thing must be happening; we can see it particularly in view of the admission that 115 schemes alone are to be pursued throughout this year. It is not right.

“In Srikakulam district there is the Vamsadara scheme. Now we are talking about the Lower Bhavani project. It was at first planned to irrigate one lakh of acres. In all probability due to political pressure this project is now extended to irrigate 2 lakhs of acres. At the time the Government sanctioned it, they also wanted to start the Vamsadara scheme. That was a productive scheme and Lower Bhavani was not a productive scheme. But we wanted to combine both so that the return may not suffer. Lower Bhavani and Vamsadara were both taken up by the same Minister. What happened? Of these two, Lower Bhavani has almost progressed to completion while Vamsadara is still in the stage of investigation, preliminary estimates and all these things. I ask the Hon. Minister to investigate how this long delay happened I shall not try to analyse and cast the blame on anybody. But now the thing has happened. Vamsadara would have irrigated two lakhs of acres. I may tell you what I have heard expert engineers say about the Lower Bhavani project. If the Government extended the Lower Bhavani project to irrigate two lakhs of acres, one lakh of acres in Tanjore will suffer. Let the rich mirasdars of Tanjore district note this. Now the Hon. Minister was referring to the Mettur canals. What is the object of accepting the scheme which has come up by political pressure? Originally the Mettur scheme was expected to irrigate 4 lakhs and 38 thousand acres. What is the acreage it is able to irrigate now? It irrigates only 3 lakhs 38 thousand acres. This scheme

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has been only a 75 per cent success. Even this year the Cauvery-Mettur project is working at a loss. From the beginning it has been running at a loss. What are the Government doing? They are collecting only a water charge of Rs. 5. In East Godavari the return is 15 to 20 per cent, in Krishna it is 15 to 18 per cent and the Government are collecting Rs. 6-4-0. The Cauvery-Mettur project is working at a loss, in spite of the original promise of the ryots that they would pay at Rs. 15. The promises are there in the Board of Revenue, in two big bundles. But what happened afterwards? They wanted a concessional rate of Rs. 5 and it has become the permanent rate. This is not even Rs. 6-4-0 as in the case of the Godavari Delta. I do not grudge if some people got the benefit. After all, all are ryots and all these people belong to the same State. They are our own countrymen. But I am only drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister to the invidious distinctions that are made. Now you are going to construct these Mettur irrigation canals. When you are not able to cover the area of 4 lakhs and 38 thousand acres which you originally intended what is the object in extending the canals especially when we are seeing every day reports in the papers: 'The water has not come up to the level, to-day the level is so low' and so on? I submit, Sir, one fundamental mistake of the previous Government has been to lock up our moneys in schemes which were costly, that is to say, where the acre-cost ran up to Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000 and in a few cases even up to Rs. 4,000. Even with the low level canal, the Tungabhadra scheme does not cost so much. It costs only Rs. 400 or 500 per acre. The Ramapadasagar project estimated to cost Rs. 120 crores which the Government said was very high, would have cost only Rs. 650 or Rs. 750 per acre and yet the previous Government have been putting the money on schemes where the acre-cost was very high. That is the trouble. I am not worried about particular schemes, whether they are in Visakhapatnam or somewhere in Ramanathapuram. But what I submit is the Government must treat the whole State as one irrigation unit and see that money is spent on schemes which are sufficiently good. I am not worried about the return, because there are people who are willing even to contribute. In fact I congratulate the previous Congress Government. I think it is not the previous Government but the one previous to that. They made a real change in the policy of returns. They reduced the percentage of returns. But the Government must choose the capital schemes where the cost is not too high. But what happened is Government spent Rs. 18 crores, or Rs. 25 crores on schemes which do not yield anything to-day but will take 7 years, 8 years or even 9 years more to produce a single grain and even then we would not be self sufficient. Sir, what else can there be to cause inflation in this country? What else is waste of money? When we say money has been wasted, it is not out of prejudice. All that we want is that the money that is collected from the people of this entire State must be spent not only profitably but wisely and usefully so that the maximum return is secured for the State. That is all our object. To the

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extent my criticism is right I want the Government to correct themselves and to the extent the Government doubt the correctness of my criticism I would ask them to give me an opportunity to explain my position.

“ During the general discussion on the Budget, Members from all sides, from the Congress side, from the Socialist side, from the K.L.P. side and U.D.F. side, everybody complained about the utter failure of the minor irrigation and tank repair schemes. The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that out of the 35 thousand tanks which are the rich heritage from the past he has been able to repair,—how many tanks? He has been able to repair 902 out of the 35 thousand tanks. Day after day the question came up and the Hon. the Revenue Minister was asked about the tank repair work. What was the reply he was able to give? He has not been able to give satisfactory replies. He himself was not satisfied with the replies. I understood it from his face, from his tone. So the Grow More Food campaign has been a failure. The tank improvement schemes have been unsatisfactory. The minor irrigation schemes have been a failure.

“ What about the major irrigation projects? Practically no attention was paid even to this aspect of irrigation. Ever the Tunghabadra scheme was started only in 1945. Therefore, Sir, even the major irrigation projects are not properly investigated and the Hon. Minister is now apparently asked by somebody to close his mind and not see new light. I submit he should refuse to obey such advice.

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p.m.

“ The Hon. Chief Minister somewhere said that the Public Works Department is his enemy No. 2; he could have as well said that it is his enemy No. 1. The hon. Member Mr. Thimma Reddi said that it is a percentage Department. Sir, as a responsible man, I do not want to make any strong attack on the floor of the House upon a particular department of the Government. But what can we do? Can we shut our eyes to what is happening? Can we close our ears to what the people are telling us? How many thousands of signed petitions are now being received by the department and by the Hon. Ministers about corruption in the Public Works Department? I know a particular instance where a work was stopped and it was also a part of some development scheme. I asked the contractor, ‘ Why did you stop the work? ’ He said, ‘ The bill is not paid ’. I asked, ‘ Why is the bill not paid? ’ He said, ‘ The overseer has not checkmeasured. ’ I asked, ‘ Why did not the overseer checkmeasure? ’ He said, ‘ Because I could not pay him a percentage of a big figure. ’ The overseer is only a vehicle and he has got to distribute the percentage to the higher hierarchy. This is the present position and the speeches made by various hon. Members from all sides of the House only confirm this and what I instanced is not a single or isolated case. I request the Hon. Chief Minister than whom there is no one more capable in the matter of eradicating corruption, to pay special attention to eradicate corruption at all levels in the Public Works

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Department. I am not worried of other departments as they are not all constructive departments. Public Works Department is a constructive department and if there is corruption in that department, it is a capital waste; it is a waste of our energy; the nation is devitalized. Whenever corruption cases are brought to his notice, I know how the Hon. Minister gets rid of the man. He does n't mind. Why does he not pay special attention to eradicate corruption? Let him not say that complaints are exaggerated. Unless the Public Works Department is completely purged from top to bottom, I submit, Sir, all our borrowings will be of no use, all our taxation proposals will be of no use and all our energy will be of no use. Therefore, Sir, I want the Hon. Chief Minister to pay special attention to this subject. In view of the utter unsatisfactoriness of the present position, I submit, I have to move the cut motion and hope every Member in this House will agree with what I have said and will support the cut motion. I hope there is no party whip given by the Hon. Chief Minister or the Leader of the House. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister will do whatever is necessary in the matter. I want him to see the new spring rising up here and not always talk about old hoary winter and stark autumn. Let him not leave the matter to somebody else. Let him purge the department if he really thinks that the Public Works Department is his enemy No. 2. Otherwise, may God help us! Sir, I move the cut motion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I want only a couple of minutes. I rise because the Leader of the Opposition made a fervent appeal that I should pay special attention to eradicate corruption. I wish to clear one matter first and that is about Krishna waters. I stick, Sir, entirely to the statement to which the Leader of the Opposition referred as having been made by me in another place yesterday. The matter is perfectly open to discussion. The mind of the Government is entirely open and there is no such thing as commitment in this matter. We are awaiting the Technical Committee's report and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition will be in full consultation with us when we come to any decision in that matter. I promise that."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Thank you, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Secondly, with regard to corruption, let not hon. Members, neither the Leader of the Opposition nor others, imagine that I am a lazy man. (Cries of 'Never, never' from Opposition Benches.) Let them not imagine that I don't look into complaints. Even anonymous complaints, even illegible complaints I try to read even though my eyes are poor; the typing is bad because people go from place to place and get these petitions typed by third-rate typists. I read them all. And I promise also that I shall pay the most earnest attention because—I say a hundredth time—I am not interested in any party, but I am interested in the country and in its level of morality being raised. (Cheers.)

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“Then, Sir, I also wish to say one thing because I do not wish to carry away a point by a sentence nicely rounded off. I want to tell the hon. Members exactly how I feel about certain aspects of the matter. The pendulum swings from right to left and left to right again. A fillip was given to anonymous petitions, complaints and allegations by a certain policy followed by the Centre some months ago. The pendulum has now swung to the other side. Now everybody makes complaints, good, bad and indifferent, true and also false. But that does not mean that I am not aware of the fact that there are a number of complaints which are quite true, but there are also certain standardized complaints which are not quite true. But I have an eye to read between the lines; I know what is important, what is reliable and I claim—I cannot be too presumptuous—honesty of purpose in my judgment in this matter, and one cannot do any better than that.

“Let me also part with a secret to my friend, the Leader of the Opposition. Quite a number of cases I am sending for special investigation, specially connected not only with the Public Works Department, but the Forest Department also. I know where dishonesty prevails, where in fact, I may call it, customary dishonesty prevails. I know also how money is made. I know also the family circumstances which are at the bottom of these customs and manners. I have not only an eye for detection, I have also a heart to sympathize with some of these cases. But it does not mean that I would allow corruption to grow in this country. I am doing my best and I promise to do my best. Even the secret investigating department cannot always be expected to be impartial. I have to keep an eye over the investigating department also. (Laughter.) I know that a custom may gradually grow by which the investigating department itself will become, not my enemy No. 1, but my only enemy. Therefore we will have to keep an eye on this department too. I am very grateful for the appreciative remarks made by the Leader of the Opposition with respect to my earnestness of purpose and capacity. My earnestness of purpose has not dwindled, but my capacity is dwindling. Too much burden should not be placed on my shoulders if the quality of work that I have to do is to be maintained. I hope the Opposition will be friendly as the cut motion is only an incentive to further effort—I use the school master's words—an incentive to further effort on the part of the Government and that will be responded to.”

* **SRI O. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:**—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சபையில் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மான்யத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அநேக ஏரிகளைப் பள்ளிக் ஓர்க்கல் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலும், மைனர் இரிகேஷன் டிபார்ட்மென்டிலும் ரிபேர் வேலை செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், ஜலம் வரக்கூடிய வரவு கால்வாய் இல்லாததால் ஏரிகளில் ஜலம் இல்லாமல் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சௌகரியக் குறைவாயிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய தொகுதியான மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவில் ஐந்து இடங்களில் அணைக்கட்டுகளைக் கட்டி நீர்ப்பாசனத் திற்காண சௌகரியங்களைச் செய்துகொள்ளமுடியும். அவையாவன :—

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(1) கீழ்வலத்தண்டை புக்கதுரை மடுவில் ஒரு சின்ன அணையைக் கட்டினால், கீழ்வலம், ஈசூர், புதூர் ஆகிய மூன்று கிராமங்களிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசனவசதி ஏற்படும்.

(2) நெல்வாய் மடு அணை மூலமாக சித்தாதூர், வளையபுத்தூர், வேடந்தாங்கல், குண்ணவாக்கம், பசம்பூர், புதுப்பட்டு இந்த 6 கிராமங்களுக்கு செளகரியம் ஏற்படும். இதனால் இந்த 6 கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஏரிகளுக்கு ஜலம் வருவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்பட்டு ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும்.

மற்றொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். அதாவது வேடந்தாங்கல் ஏரியில் சுமார் 500 மரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இன்று மழை பெய்தால் நாளைக்கு காலை 200 பசுக்கள் அந்த மரங்களில் வந்து தங்கும். ஒன்றிரண்டு மாதங்களில் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான பட்சிகள் அந்த மரங்களில் வந்து தங்கி, அவைகளின் கழிவுப் பொருள்கள் அந்த ஏரியில் விழுவதன்மூலம், அந்த ஏரியிலிருந்து பாயக்கூடிய ஜலம் நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்கு மிகவும் சத்துள்ளதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஏரியின் தண்ணீர் பாயக்கூடிய நிலங்களுக்கு அமோனியம் ஸல்பேட் போன்ற யாதொரு உரமும் அவசியமில்லை. ஆகையால், அந்த அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

(3) அரதுருக்கருகில் ஆற்றில் ஒரு அணைக்கட்டினால் 5,000 ஏக்கர் வரை நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். அரதுர், வன்னியநல்லூர், இல்லீடு, இதற்குக் கீழ்க்காலுள்ள 7, 8 கிராமங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும். நிலம் யாதொரு பிரயோஜனப்படாமல் சமுத்திரத்திற்குப் போவதைத் தடுத்து, இந்த அணையைக்கட்டினால் 5,000 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு செளகரியம் ஏற்படும்.

(4) இரும்பேடு கிராமத்திற்கருகில் இரும்பேடு மடு இருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர் வீணாக கடலில் போவதைத் தடுத்து அங்கு ஒரு அணைக்கட்டினால் 200 அல்லது 300 ஏக்கருக்கு மேலுள்ள நஞ்சை நிலங்களுக்குப் பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும்.

(5) கிளியாற்றில் இரண்டு இடங்களில் அணைகள் கட்டலாம். அப்படிக்கட்டினால், செம்புண்டி, பெரும்பாக்கம், வாடாகரணை, தீட்டாலம், வைப்பளை ஆகிய கிராமங்களுக்குப் பயன்படும்.

“மேற்சொன்ன 5 அணைக்கட்டுத் திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்தால், சுமார் 20,000-டன் தானியம் உற்பத்தியாகும். இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தால், இந்தத் திட்டங்களை வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் முடித்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“முக்கியமாக, மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவில் தண்ணீர் இறைப்பதற்கான இன்ஜின்கள் வாங்க முடியாத நிலையில் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக மின்சாரம் அத்யாவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவுக்கு மின்சாரம் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு ஒரு ‘ப்ரோபோசல்’ இருந்து வந்ததை இப்பொழுது நிறுத்திவிட்டதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதை அவசியம் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டும்.

“மேற்சொன்ன ஐந்து திட்டங்களுக்கும் சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவாகலாம். இருந்தபோதிலும் அந்தத் திட்டங்களை அவசியம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.”

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—“అనగ్గూ, మన రాష్ట్రములో ఇరవీకొనుకుండు ప్రభుత్వము కొంత ఖైలాసి ధర్యులకునున్నారు. ఈ బజ్జెలు ప్రభుత్వము, ఆ ఖైల్లము వదిలి వోల్లు కనిపిస్తున్నది. నిజంగా మనకు ఇరవీకొను ప్రధానమైనటువంటి విషయము ; ముఖ్యంగా మన రైతులకునికీ చాలా ప్రధానమైనటువంటిది. ఇటువంటి ప్రధానమైన విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వము సరియైన శ్రద్ధ వీసుకో

12th July 1952] [Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi]

కుండా ఉన్నది. బ్రిటిష్ పరిపాలనలో ఎక్కువ విశ్వసించి జరుగుచున్నటువంటి విధానమే కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వమువచ్చిన అయిదేళ్లలో కూడా కనిపిస్తున్నది. ఈ విధానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము కొనసాగిస్తే వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధి ఎట్లు కాగలదో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. ప్రభుత్వము ఎప్పుడూ మేజర్ ఇరిగేషన్లను పనులనే ప్రధానంగా తీసుకొంటూ ఉండడమనేత, త్వరగా పనులేవి జరగక, పది విశ్వసండి పనులు అట్లే నిలిచిపోయాయి. ప్రతి సంవత్సరము ఇరిగేషనుకు కొంత డబ్బు కేటాయిస్తున్నారేగాని, దీనిని అందుకొరకు పూర్తిగా ఖర్చుచేయడంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఇరిగేషనుకుగాను బడ్జెటులో పది కోట్లు చూపిస్తున్నారు. అయితే ఇందులో ఇరిగేషనుకుగాను నిజంగా ఖర్చుపెట్టేది రెండు కోట్లు, మూడు కోట్లు మాత్రమే. ఈ విధంగా పనులు సరిగా జరగక నిలిచిపోతున్నాయి. నిజంగా రైతులకు త్వరగా వ్యవసాయ సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయాలంటే minor irrigation పనులు వెంటనే తీసుకొనవలసియుంటుంది. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో చేయవలసిన ఇరిగేషన్ల పనులు, ముఖ్యంగా minor irrigation పనులున్నాయి. వీటి విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వము పలకకుండా ఉన్నాయి. ప్రతి తాలూకాలోను ఒక 10 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఆ ప్రకారము అక్కడి అవసారాన్ని బట్టి ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చుచేసినట్లయితే నిజంగా ఈ minor irrigation పనులన్నీ కూడ పూర్తిచేసి రైతులకు ఎంతో సహాయము చేసిన వారవుతారని నా అభిప్రాయము. కాని ప్రభుత్వము ఈమాదిరి చేయడం లేదు. ఇట్లు త్వరగా ఉపయోగానికి వచ్చేటటువంటి చిన్న ఇరిగేషన్లను పనులు విడచిపెట్టి, వి. భవానీ ప్రాజెక్ట్, క్రీష్ణా-వెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్ట్ లేక నంది కొండ ప్రాజెక్ట్ తలపెట్టుకూ యుంటారు. సామాన్య రైతాంగానికి ప్రధానమైనటువంటి చిన్న పనులు తీసుకోవడంలేదు. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో రెండు తాలూకాలే డెల్టా ప్రదేశాలు. అందులో దాదాపు 80 డిగ్రీలు ఉంటాయి. మిగతా ప్రదేశాలన్నీ non-delta ప్రదేశాలుగా ఉన్నవి. పది విశ్వసండికూడా ఈ ప్రదేశాలలో ఇరిగేషను పనులు చేస్తూపని చెప్పకూడ ఉంటారేగాని విమిచేయడం లేదు. పొన్నేరు-బోగ్గల్లు స్కీము ఒకటి ఉన్నది. దానికి పది లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసినట్లయితే, 42 వేల ఎకరాలవరకు సాగు అవుతుంది. కాని ఇది అయిదేళ్లనుంచి అట్లనే నిలిచిపోయి ఉన్నది. దీని plan లో వేసినట్లు పని విమి జరగలేదు. ముందు మేకులు కొట్టారు, తరువాత పని మాత్రము అట్లనే నిలిచిపోయినది. ఈ స్కీము గనుక ఏర్పాటుచేసినట్లయితే, మా constituency అంతాకూడ డెల్టా ప్రదేశము అయిపోతుంది. ఈ ప్రకారము కొన్ని కొన్ని చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు పనులు పది విశ్వసించి నిలిచిపోయి ఉన్నాయి. అంటే కాకుండా ఉడయగిరి, కనిగిరి, పొదిలి, కందుకూరు, ప్రదేశాలు డెల్టా ప్రదేశాలని అనుపించుకొనుటకు వీలులేకుండా మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి కరువు ప్రాంతాలుగా అయిపోయినాయి. ఈ మాదిరి మా జిల్లా కరువు ప్రాంతముగా కన్నడు తున్నప్పటికీనీ, ప్రభుత్వము దీనిని కరువు ప్రాంతంగా తీసుకోలేదు. ఈ విషయములో మేము కలెక్టరుకు పిటీషన్లు పెట్టాము. దానికి, వారు, 'నేను విమి చేయను! నైవారికి వ్రాసుకోండి, నైవారే pass చేసేవారు' అని అన్నారు. అయితే ఇరిగేషన్ల పనులకు డబ్బు ఎట్లు తెస్తాము అని ప్రభుత్వము అడగవచ్చును. దానికి సలహా ఇస్తున్నాను. ప్రతి డివిజన్ కూడా సర్వీసు ఇనాములు ఉన్నాయి. ఇవి ధనవంతులు కొనుగోలుచేసి ఉన్నారు. వీటి శిస్తు రూ 1-0-0, 0-12-0, 1-4-0 లు ఇంత టీతో నిలిచి ఉన్నది. అలాంటి ఘాములు రాష్ట్రంలో నాల్గవవంతు ఉన్నాయి. వీటినుండి అయిదు రూపాయల ప్రకారము తరం శిస్తు వసూలుచేసినట్లయితే, మూడు కోట్ల రూపాయలు collect అవుతుంది. అంతేకాకుండా, గూడూరులో మేకా గనులు ఉన్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వము గనుక వీటిని తీసుకొన్నట్లయితే, వీటినుంచి మూడు కోట్ల రూపాయలు వస్తుంది. తరువాత 'Bus service nationalize' చేసినట్లయితే

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పదికోట్లు రూపాయలవరకు లభిస్తుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అంతేగాక, ప్రభుత్వము films కూడా తీసుకొని నడపించవచ్చును. Films ఈనాడు ప్రజలకు ప్రచారము కొరకు ఉపయోగించబడుచున్నట్లు కన్పడలేదు. కాని అవి ఏవో కొన్ని కొన్ని ఊయ మైన ప్రదర్శనాలుగా ఏర్పాటు చేస్తున్నారు. కనుక వానిని ప్రభుత్వము తీసుకొని నిజంగా ప్రచారంకొరకు ఏర్పాటుచేస్తే, ప్రభుత్వానికి పదికోట్ల రూపాయలు వస్తుంది. ఈ కొద్ది ఏర్పాట్లు ప్రభుత్వముచేసినట్లయితే ఒక సంవత్సరానికి 20 కోట్లవరకు వరంబడి వస్తుంది. ఈ మొత్తాన్ని ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు ప్రకారము ఖర్చుపెట్టినట్లయితే అయిదు సంవత్సరాలకు ఇరిగేషన్ వసులు పూర్తి అయిపోవును. అంతే కాకుండా ఈ ఇరిగేషను వసులకై రైతాంగంకూడా కొంత ఖరించేందుకు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నది. మా నియోజకవర్గమునకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు రైతులు ఈ ఇరిగేషను వసులకై కొంత ఖరించేందుకు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. ఈ సందర్భమున మరొక విషయాన్ని మనవి చేయవచ్చును. పెన్నానదినుండి నీరు వృధాగా పోతున్నది. ఈ నీరంతా ఎక్కడో మిగతా ప్రదేశాలకు పోతున్నది. కనుక 10, 15 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసి పెన్నానదినుండి కొన్ని కాలువలు ఏర్పాటుచేసినట్లయితే, నిజంగా కొన్ని డెల్టా ప్రదేశాలు అయిపోతాయి, ఏవో పెద్దపెద్ద స్త్రీముఖులు, ప్రాజెక్టులు మేము చేస్తామంటే పది ఏళ్లకుగాని ఇవి తయారై ఉపయోగపడవు, సామాన్యమైనటువంటి వసులు చేస్తేనే అవి రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో ఇంకా ముందుగానే తయారై రైతులకు త్వరగా ఉపయోగపడగలవు. అది వదలి పది ఏళ్లు, ఇంకా ఎక్కువకాలమూ పట్టేటటువంటి ప్రాజెక్టుల కట్టిస్తామంటూ గాని ప్రయోజనంలేదు. కనుక రైతాంగానికి త్వరలో ఉపయోగపడుటకుంటే సామాన్యమైన ఇరిగేషను వసులకు ప్రభుత్వము ప్రాధాన్యము ఇవ్వవలసియంటుంది. ఇంతటి ప్రధానమైనటువంటి ఇరిగేషనుకు ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పుడు కేటాయించినటువంటి మొత్తము చాలదు. అది ప్రభుత్వపు వరంబడిలో పడేవంతుగూడ ఉన్నట్లు లేదు. ఆ మాత్రానికి రైతాంగంపైన ఖరీదేనీ వస్తుంది. చేయుట సరియైనటువంటి సనిగాను. నిజంగా ఇరిగేషన్ కు ప్రభుత్వము ఆదాయములో 3 వ వంతు అయినా ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసియంటుంది. ఇందుకు ప్రభుత్వ వరంబడికూడా పాట్లుచేయవలసి యంటుంది. ఇది ముఖ్యంగా ధనవంతులనుండి రాబట్టవలెను గాని మీద రైతాంగమువద్ద కాదు. మీదవాళ్లపైన వస్తులు వేసేదాని కన్నా ప్రభుత్వము తలపెట్టిన కొన్ని వస్తులైన మానివేసి ప్రభుత్వ ఖర్చు తగ్గించుట మంచిది.

“తరువాత మరొక విషయం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో గూడూరులో ఒక పదివేలు రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టినట్లయితే వెయ్యి రెండువేల ఎకరాల మాగాణి ప్రదేశము కాగుచేయవచ్చును. దీని స్త్రీముఖూడ వేశారు. మూడు ఏళ్లనుంచి ఇవి జరిపిస్తామనే తెలుపుతున్నారు. కాని ఏమీ జరగలేదు. ఎరెక్షన్లప్పుడు గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఈ వసులు చేయిస్తామని అన్నారు. మూడేళ్లనుంచి ఈ విధముగా ఈ వసులు జరిపిస్తామని చెప్పుచున్నారు. కాని ఏమీ జరగలేదు. ఎరెక్షన్లలో గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఈ వసులు తప్పక జరిపిస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని ఏమీ జరగలేదు. ఉదయగిరిలో మాత్రము గోపాలరెడ్డిగారు ఎన్నికలలో ఆచట నిలవబూనుకొని కొన్ని కొన్ని వసులు చేయించి చెరువులకు మరమ్మతులు మొదలగునవి చేయించి 10 లక్షలవరకు ఖర్చుపెట్టించారు. ఎరెక్షన్లప్పుడు ఈ ప్రకారము మంత్రులు ప్రజలకు మీకు అది చేస్తాము, ఇది చేపిస్తాము అని ఆశలు పెడతారనేగాని మరల అయిదేళ్లవరకు వారికి కనపడదు. ఎరెక్షన్లకు ఆరు నెలలకుండు నుంచీనే మంత్రులు పర్యటనచేస్తూ ఈ ప్రకారము ప్రచారముచేస్తారు. నాకు తెలిసినట్లుగా ఉదయగిరి, కనిగిరి ఇంకా

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మిగత ప్రదేశాలలోను ప్రజలతో అంతా మీకు ఎన్నో మేల్లు కలుగజేస్తాము మిమ్ము ఈ కరువునుండి రక్షిస్తాము అని ప్రచారముచేశారు. ఎరెక్టుస్ట్ల అయిన తరువాత ప్రజలను మాట్లాడించే దిక్కు ఉండదు. రైతాంగం ఏమైనా వారి కష్టములు తెలుపుకోవలసివచ్చి, కలెక్టరుకు ఒక ఆఫీస్ పెట్టుకొంటే అది 2, 3 విల్లకుగాని బయటికి రాదు కలెక్టరు ఆఫీసుకుపోతే ఆఫీసులో ప్రతిదానికి లంచాలు అడుగుతారు. కలెక్టరుతో చెప్పకొంటే ఆఫీసులో కనుగొంటానని అంటారు. అంతేగాని ఆఫీసు నుండి కాగితము బయటికిరాదు. ఆర్డీదార్లు ఆఫీసుకు తిరిగి తిరిగి విసుగుజెంది విరమించుకోవలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ మాదిరి ప్రజలు నిరుత్సాహపడవలసి వస్తున్నది. పోస్ట్ ప్రభుత్వానికే పైన వ్రాసుకొంటే దానిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు కలెక్టరుకు forward చేస్తారు, కలెక్టరు తానీల్దారుకు పంపుతారు. మరి తానీల్దారు దానిని రెవిన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరుకు పంపుతాడు. అప్పుడు రెవిన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరు, 'సరే మీ పని సరి జేస్తాను, డబ్బు ఇవ్వమని' అడుగుతాడు. ఈ మాదిరి కడకు డబ్బు పడనిది ఏ పని జరిగేటట్లు లేదు. మీద ప్రజానీకము ప్రతిదానికి ఈ మాదిరి లంచాలు ఎట్లు ఇవ్వగలరో ఆలోచించుకోవలసి యున్నది. ఇరిగేషన్ డిపార్టుమెంటులోగూడా లంచాలు విచ్చలవిడి అయినవి. ఈ విధముగా పరిపాలనలో ఎక్కడకూచిన corruption ఎక్కువైతేయి రైతులకు సరియైన సహాయము జరగడంలేదు. ఇరిగేషను కనులు అట్టినే నిలచిపోతూ ఉంటాయి. ఏదైన ముఖ్యమైన పని కావలసివస్తే రైతులు వందల కొద్ది మామూళ్లు లంచాలు ఇవ్వవలసివస్తుంది. ఈ రీ ఏండ్ల కాంగ్రెస్ పరిపాలనా విధానమంతా చూస్తే, ముందు ఉండిన తెల్లవారే మేలుగా ఉండిపోయింది. ఈ రీ ఏండ్ల పరిపాలనలో చాలా corruption పెరిగిపోయిందనే విషయాన్ని ముఖ్యంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ విధానము మార్చవలసంటే నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఒక non-official committee వేసి, వాగ్గుండా పరిస్థితులంతా కనుగొని వారి సలహా ప్రకారముచేస్తే వాగుంటుందని, లేకపోతే రైతాంగము చాలా నిరుత్సాహమైపోయి, పరిస్థితులు ఇంకా worse position కు వస్తాయి అని మనవిచేస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion moved by the Leader of the Opposition. The House is fully aware of the fact that food is the most acute problem in our country. Right from the Hon. Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, down to the common man, every one is talking of the food problem and of the necessity to tackle the same urgently and effectively. Hon. Members may be aware that the K.L.P. is intensely interested in the correct solution of our food problem. Then it may be asked, what are the measures which we the members of the K.L.P. suggest for its solution.

“ I am gratified at the assurance given by our Hon. Chief Minister that he is going to root out corruption that is existing in the Public Works Department. But I was disappointed at the remark made by the Hon. Minister for Irrigation to the effect that he felt very much satisfied with the progress of the work of the Public Works Department. These two statements contradict each other and I respectfully submit that steps should be taken to see that hereafter there is no room for adverse remarks to be made about the conduct of the Public Works Department.

“ A heated controversy has arisen about the sharing of the waters of the river Krishna. Political influence is brought to bear upon the same. I submit that every citizen is entitled to the

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waters of the rivers flowing in his immediate vicinity. The point that should be considered in any scheme of irrigational development is where, if a dam is raised and the waters of the particular river are stored, the maximum benefit would accrue to the people in the vicinity. Viewed with this background, I beg to submit that the Krishna-Pennar scheme is most unjust, inappropriate and highly provocative so far as the people of Andhra are concerned, because most of the Krishna waters that are now going to waste are proposed to be utilized for the improvement of the wet holdings of the Krishna and Guntur districts only by raising the Nandikonda tank level. As I have already said, this Krishna-Pennar scheme is not at all in the best interests of the State as a whole. I should very much like that public opinion be assessed before this scheme is put into operation.

“In this connexion I want to draw the attention of this House to another very useful scheme viz., the ‘Ramapadasagar scheme.’ This scheme has been thoroughly investigated after careful scrutiny, for a very long time, by experts. Very fond hopes were raised in the minds of the Andhras that when the scheme is completed it will be a landmark in the history of the Madras State. Unfortunately political pressure has been brought to bear upon this scheme also. Due to financial stringency the scheme has been kept in abeyance. The Government have not taken sufficient initiative to include it in the Five-Year Plan. This has given many misgivings in the minds of the Andhras. In fact it has shattered the fond hopes of the millions of Andhras in the Northern Circars.

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“I come from a zamindari area, viz., Visakhapatnam. My neighbouring district Srikakulam is also a zamindari area. For the information of hon. Members of this House I may say that an acre of wet land in our parts pays a rent of twenty to twenty-five rupees. Hon. Members will realize what amount of burden these poor people are already obliged to bear in spite of the fact that their water sources are not in good repair. Although a water cess ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 only is now levied in the deltaic areas of Godavari, Kistna and the Cauvery, even that is stated to be very high and we all know how people there are clamouring for a reduction of that rate. Let us now imagine the plight of these people who are bearing an assessment of about Rs. 20 on wet holdings which are irrigable only by small tanks which often depend upon rains. Before the Zamindari Abolition Act, some of these tanks were being repaired by the zamindars; but in anticipation of that legislation, they began to neglect repairs to the tanks and they have therefore now become silted up as they are very close to some hills and consequently are liable to become silted up much sooner than others. After the zamindaris were taken over by the Government, the revenue is collected by the Government, and in the case of the Vizianagaram estate alone the income derived is from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 lakhs. I therefore submit that these lands which were formerly irrigated

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by tanks and small streams from the hills are not in a position to bear any additional burden such as is now being attempted by the Government to be imposed in the shape of water-cess in respect of second crop holdings. I submit, Sir, this is most unjust and uncalled for. It has been admitted even by the Hon. Minister for Irrigation that in most of the zamindari areas, the sources of irrigation were not at all improved for a long time, and that the Government were not trying to make improvements. So, when the rent paid is already high, is it not proper and just that it should be reduced so that the people may be encouraged to grow more food? I therefore appeal to the Government to immediately take up the investigation of schemes for the improvement of the various tanks in the zamindari areas and also for the improvement of the supply canals.

"In this connexion, I also appeal to the Government to see to it that so long as the repairs to these tanks and canals are not effected, the Government stop the levy of assessment on second crops, so that the people may pay at least the ordinary legitimate rents on the first crop without any difficulty. Many representations have been made to the local authorities in this connexion to stop the collection of these rents until the necessary repairs were effected; but they pleaded inability to do anything in the matter and said that they would place the matter before the Board of Revenue for necessary orders. I am sorry to say that up till now no relief has been given to the ryots particularly of the Viravalli taluk where rents are very high. Again, as I said, further assessment is now sought to be imposed on second crop holdings, in addition to the Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 which is payable as rent. On behalf of the people in the zamindari areas, I therefore appeal to the Government to issue necessary instructions to all District Collectors to stop the levy of this assessment on second crop so long as the repairs are not effected and until the Government are in a position to supply water for the second crop. That is my submission, Sir."

* SRI N. RAJAGOPALAN:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ‘இன்று இந்தச் சட்டசபையின் முன்பாக கனம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் நீர்ப் பாசன இலாகா சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு பெரும் நிதி தேவையென்றும் அதற்காக இந்தச் சபையின் அனுமதியைக் கோரியும் நீர்ப்பாசன மானியத்தைப் பிரேரேபித்தார். அதை நான் வரவேற்று முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அப்படி நான் ஆதரிக்கும்போது எனக்குத் தெரிந்த சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்லி அதை ஆமோதிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இந்த நாட்டிலே மக்கள் உயிர் வாழ்வதற்கு உணவு மிக மிக இன்றியமையாதது. அப்படிப்பட்ட அந்த உணவுப் பொருளை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு நீர் இன்றியமையாதது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் இந்த தேசத்தின் பல பாகங்களிலும், தரிசு நிலங்களாகக் கிடக்கிற நிலப்பரப்புகளிலும், ஆங்காங்குள்ள பள்ளத்தாக்குகளையும், கரை போட்டு ஏரிகளாக்கவேண்டும். குளங்கள் ஏரிகள் முதலியன எங்கேயிருந்தாலும் அவைகளைச் செப்பனிடும் அதிக நீர் தேக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயம் செய்ய, உதவவேண்டும். ஆறுகள் பாயக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்களாக இருந்தால் அணைகள் கட்டி, அந்த நீர்த் தேக்கங்கள் மூலமாக அதிகப் பயிர்சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு நீர்த்தேக்கங்களிலிருந்து கால்வாய்கள் கட்டி அந்தக் கால்வாய்கள் மூலமாகத் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துச் சென்று தரிசு நிலங்களை நஞ்சை சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கும் பயன்

[Sri N. Rajagopalan]

[12th July 1952]

படுத்த வேண்டும். இன்று இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களில் மிகப் பெருப்பா லோர் விவசாயிகள் ; உழவர்கள். ஆகையால் நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை அபி விருத்தி செய்யும்போது அதனால் மிகவும் நன்மை அடையக்கூடியவர்கள் விவசாயிகள் தான் என்பதை நான் இந்தச் சபைக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்த பிறகு நம் அரசாங்கமும், சென்ற மந்திரி சபையினரும் கூட பலவிதமான நீர்த் தேக்கங்களைக் கட்டி இந்த நாடு விவசாயத் துறையில் முன்னுக்கு வருவதற்கான எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் இன்னும் பல திட்டங்கள் அமுல் நடத்தப்படவேண்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அறிவித்தார்கள். இம்மாதிரியான திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து அவைகளையெல்லாம் மக்களுக்கு சீக்கிரம் உதவி அளிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் முடித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயி களுடைய நிலங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் நஞ்சையாக்கி அதிக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்யும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். நாட்டில் உணவுப்பொருளை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்து இந்த நாட்டவர்களைப்பெல்லாம் பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக பல நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள் யாவும் கொண்டு வரப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது ஈரோடு, திருநெல்வேலி போன்ற பகுதி களுக்கு அதிக நன்மை அளிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் மணிமுத்தாறு அணைக் கட்டு, லோயர் பவானி நீர்த்தேக்கம் பேரன்றவைகள் எல்லாம் முடியும் தருணத்திலிருப்பதாக கேள்விப்பட்டு சந்தோஷம் அடைகிறேன். இவைகளை சர்க்கார் சீக்கிரத்தில் முடித்துக் கொடுப்பார்களேயானால் இந்த சர்க் காருக்கு நன்றியை செலுத்திக்கொள்ள கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

“எங்கள் திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்து, என்னுடைய வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால் காவேரி நதி ஓடக்கூடிய இடங்களில் அதன் இரு மருங்கிலும் ஒரே சோலையும், நஞ்சை நிலங்களுமாக பச்சைப் பசேலென்று பார்ப்பவர்களின் கண்களுக்கு ஒரே குளிர்ச்சியாகக் காட்சி யளிக்கும். அந்த ஆற்றின் நீர் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் பயிரிடுவ தற்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் கூட, வெள்ள காலத் தில், அதாவது ஐப்பசி, கார்த்திகை மாதங்களில் அதிகமான மழையினால் வெள்ளம் பெருக்கெடுத்து ஒன்றமே பிரயோஜனமில்லால், கடலில் போய் வீணாக விழுகிறது. அதற்காக சிறுசிறு கால்வாய்த் திட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் மேற்கொண்டு, ஆற்று நீரை உள் நாட்டிலுள்ள குளங்கள், ஏரிகள் முதலியவற்றிற்குக் கொண்டு போய் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள உதவவேண்டும். குறைந்த செலவில் இந்தக் கால்வாய்களை வெட்டினால் போதும். லக்ஷக் கணக்கான, கோடிக்கணக்கான பணம் ஒதுக்காவிட்டாலும் கூட சிறுசிறு தொகைகளை ஒதுக்கி இம்மாதிரி காவேரியாற்றின் தண்ணீர் வீணாக சமுத் திரத்தில் போய் விழாமலிருக்கும்படி தொட்டியம் சின்ன வாய்க்கால் தலைப் பிலிருந்து வடகரை வாய்க்கால் போன்ற சின்னச்சின்ன நீர்த்தேக்கங்களை சர்க்கார் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியின் வடபாகங்களில் எல்லாம் மலைப்பாங் கான நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த மலைப்பாங்குப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள ஏரிகளில் கால்வாய்கள் மூலம் தண்ணீரைக் கொண்டபோய் நிரப்பிக் கொண்டால் அந்த பாகத்திலுள்ள நிலங்களையெல்லாம் நஞ்சை நிலங்க ளாக மாற்றிவிடலாம். எங்கள் பகுதிகளிலே உப்பாறு, ஐயாறு போன்ற பல காடாறுகள் ஓடுகின்றன. அந்தக் காடாறுகளில் அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டி, அதிலிருந்து கால்வாய்கள் வெட்டினால் அந்த ஜலம் வீணா காமல் பல ஏக்கர் நிலங்களைப் பாசனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர உதவும். இதில் அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் பகுதியிலே புள்ளம்பாடி திட்டம், தொட்டியம் சின்ன வாய்க்கால் தலைப்பிலிருந்து வடக்கில் புது வாய்க்கால் என்ற திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, எனக்கேள்விப்படுகிறேன். அப்படி அந்த இரண்டும் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுமேயானால் சுமார் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் நஞ்சையாக்கப்படும் என்பதை நான் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“முசிரி தாலுக்கா, புளியஞ்சோலை அருகில் கொல்லிமலை என்ற மலை யின் பேரில் ஒரு ஏரியிருக்கிறது. கோடை காலத்திலும் கூட அந்த ஏரி

12th July 1952] [Sri N. Rajagopalan]

வற்றிப் போகாமல் இருக்கிறது. குற்றவாத்திலுள்ள பெரும் நீர்வீழ்ச்சி போல, அதன் 10-ல் ஒரு பங்கு வேகத்தோடு தண்ணீர் ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் ஏற்படும் நன்மையை அந்த எரிக்கு பக்கத்திலுள்ள சிலர் மட்டும் தான் உபயோகிக்கிறார்கள். உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படாத பங்கித் தண்ணீரெல்லாம் ஐயாறு என்ற ஆற்றில் விழுந்து கடலில் போய்ச் சேருகிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து பத்து லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் செலவில் ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு முடித்துக்கொடுத்தால் அந்த நீரின் உதவியைக் கொண்டு, சுமார் 2 லக்ஷம் ஏக்கரை நஞ்சையாக்க முடியுமென்பதை நான் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த நீர்த்தேக்கம் மின்சார உற்பத்திக்கும் உதவும்.

“ திருச்சியிலே புள்ளம்பாடி நீர்த்தேக்கத்தை முடித்துக் கொடுப்பதற்காக ஜனங்கள் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் அட்வான்ஸாகக் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அதைச் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து அமல் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்ப்பாசன விஷயமாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலிருந்து துறையூர் வரையிலும் மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மின்சாரம் வந்தபிறகு உழவர்கள் அதைத் தன்னால் இறைப்பதற்கும், மற்றும் பல விஷயங்களுக்கும் உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் இந்த மின்சார வசதியை மற்றும் முசிரி, பொம்பலூர் முதலிய இடங்களுக்கும் துறையூரிலிருந்து விலத்திக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் அவர்கள் இந்த மராமத்து இலாகாவில் அதிகமான லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் இருப்பதாகவும், அதை ஒழிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் சொன்னார்கள். எனக்கு என்ன தோன்றுகிறதென்றால் எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீமான் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்தாலும் கூட அதை ஒழித்து விடுவார்கள் என்று நம்பமுடியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் குறை சொல்வதைவிட அதைப் போக்க ஏதாவது ஒரு யோசனை சொன்னால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்பதற்காக நான் ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“ அது என்னவெனில், மராமத்து இலாகா வேலைகளைப் பூர்த்திசெய்யவரப் பெரும்பாலோர் தொழிலாளிகள். பலரகப்பட்ட தச்சர்கள், கொல்லர்கள், கட்டிடக்காரர், மற்றும் கூலிகள் போன்றவர்கள் ஆவார்கள். இவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் கொண்டதாக ஒரு கூட்டுறவு சொண்டையை ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அரசாங்கத்தின் வேலைகள் யாவையும் செய்து வந்தால் இந்த லஞ்சக் குறைகளை நீக்கலாமென்று எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. இதையும் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI M. P. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, irrigation is very important because it vitally concerns the very economic life of this State which is an essentially agricultural one. Though about 80 per cent of the population of our country is directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture, there is food shortage. The Central Government and the Madras Government have spent Rs. 1,000 crores on the import of foodgrains from foreign countries. The food shortage is due to the neglect of irrigation by the Governments for centuries past. Our country is said to have plenty of water resources. It is a sad fact that these waters are not utilized fully. I am told that only 2.5 per cent of the waters of our country are utilized and the rest goes to the sea as waste. I suggest that the waters of the big rivers like the Ganga and the Brahmaputra should be brought to the South by means of canals. If this is done, we can irrigate millions of acres and solve the food problem which has troubled the Central and the State Governments for the past several years.

“ Coming to our own State, it is not fair to say that the Government have not done anything for irrigation. I am glad

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that they have realized the importance of irrigation and are spending money on it. But the few crores spent annually is very inadequate considering the needs of the State. Therefore the Government should allot more for irrigation. But they may plead that they have no adequate finance. The Madras Government should demand larger grants from the Central Government for major irrigation works. The previous Finance Minister, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, said openly in the Legislature that whenever he approached the Central Government, their attitude was not helpful. I want to tell the Central Government that they are taking away about 50 per cent of the revenue of our State from Railways, Customs and Excise, and that therefore we have got a right to demand larger grants from them. I hope that this Ministry, which is headed by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar who is said to have some influence over the Centre, will succeed. The few crores that are spent on irrigation are spent mainly on major schemes like the Krishna-Pennar and the Malampuzha. It looks as though minor irrigation schemes are either neglected or ignored. I request the Government not to neglect minor irrigation schemes but to allot more funds for their execution, as they yield immediate results.

"The Government should so plan their irrigation policy as to see that each district gets an equitable share of the allotment. An agriculturist who possesses five acres in Tanjore or Tiruchirappalli district is definitely better off economically than an agriculturist possessing the same or even a greater extent of land in a backward district like Salem or Ramanathapuram. Backward districts ought to receive more attention. In areas where there are no big schemes, the Government should spend more on the execution of minor irrigation schemes.

"I wish to make particular reference to my own district of Salem. It is a district which is affected by famine always. There is no big irrigation scheme in that district and no such scheme is proposed in the Five-year Plan. It is true that we have got the Cauvery river running on the border between Salem and Coimbatore districts and the Mettur Dam, which is one of the biggest dams in the world. But the people of Salem are not benefited by them in the least. Therefore I request the Government to allot more funds for the execution of minor irrigation works. There are a number of small schemes which can be usefully taken up, if only a proper irrigation survey of the district is made. In my own taluk of Attur, the Government have not provided any irrigation facilities. There is more than one lakh acres of cultivable land lying waste for want of irrigation facilities. If only proper irrigation facilities are provided, Attur taluk alone can feed the whole of Salem district and also export some foodgrains to other districts.

"I will refer to one or two minor schemes in my district. There is the Reddi Anai in Peddunaickenpalem. It is not in good condition. If the Government spend a few thousand rupees and improve it, it will irrigate more than 1,000 acres. If water is

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impounded there, there will be water in the wells in the surrounding area and this will be of great use to agriculturists who depend on well irrigation. Then, there is the Panai eri. It has got an ayacut of 2,000 acres. It depends on rain for water supply. If only a channel for a length of two miles connecting it to the Vasishtanadi which is nearby is dug, an additional 2,000 acres could be brought under cultivation. Then, there are tanks like the Thumbal and the Valapadi tanks. Only a few lakhs will be required for executing all these schemes. The people of the locality are quite prepared to share the expenditure with the Government. I request the Hon. Revenue Minister to see that these schemes are carried out."

* SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU :—" Sir, the Government deserve to be congratulated on maintaining the P.W.D. as well as minor irrigation works in Government areas in good repair. I hail from Chittoor district, two-thirds of which is zamindari. Some estates have been taken over by the Government and a separate department has been created to attend to irrigation works there. Each acquired estate is under the management of an Estate Manager. There is only one overseer under him and no other staff to attend to the proper maintenance of irrigation works. There are more than 400 minor irrigation works to be attended to in Chandragiri taluk alone. One supervisor is entrusted with the work and he is under the control of the non-technical Estate Manager. Recently, some additional staff was sanctioned. About eight minor irrigation overseers were allotted to Chandragiri taluk. But they are keeping idle because they have not been supplied with the necessary instruments for taking up levels, etc., for preparing estimates. The Food Production Department is doing some work in the Chittoor district. Though it has been working for the past two years, there is not much to be said to its credit. It has prepared estimates for a number of schemes. It is surrendering a portion of the allotment on the plea that it could not get contractors. For some reason or other, the department has been wound up. I suggest that the schemes that have been fully investigated may be taken up by the department which is going to take its place. In the district, the staff of four departments are looking after irrigation works—minor irrigation staff, P.W.D. staff, Food Production staff and the engineering staff under the Estate Manager. The officer of each department visits the same village. These four departments are working on parallel lines. I request the Government to amalgamate them, as that will avoid repetition of visits by the officers of different departments and conduce to more effective work.

" A number of schemes have been investigated in the Chittoor district. After ten years of repeated representations and agitation, we were told by the Hon. Minister for Public Works that they would be taken up immediately. Then, there are the Kalvani, Mulapalli and Kaikaluru schemes in Palmaner taluk. There is the Malavanicheruvu in Chandragiri taluk. Though many schemes have been investigated, not one of them has been sanctioned. Chittoor is a dry district and there are a number

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of irrigation wells and tanks in it. Now acute famine is prevailing there. If all the tanks are restored, though there may not be any direct benefit from such restoration, all the wells in the surrounding area will have a good supply of water and that will help cultivation. Schemes for dry areas are being dropped on the ground that they are not remunerative. The Government must take into consideration not only the direct benefits but also the indirect benefits accruing from the execution of schemes. If tanks are restored, there will be copious supply of water in the wells in the surrounding area. With this water, additional land could be brought under cultivation and the recurrence of famine avoided. Chittoor district is so unfortunately situated that it is made to serve as a catchment area for the Palar and Pennar basins. We do not know how these Palar Basin Rules came about. Most of the catchment areas of the Palar are in Chittoor district, and we are not allowed to think of constructing any new tanks. We request the Government to look into this matter, and put an end immediately to the Palar Basin Rules, and give us a right to make use of the little water that we have in Chittoor district. The other portion is the Pennar basin. We must allow the water to flow into the Pennar, but we are not to use it. The only river that is left is the Swarnamukhi. Recently when the Mulapalli scheme was investigated, it was said that if a small tributary was banded up at Mulapalli, it would affect the proposed Swarnamukhi project and the Tirupathi water-supply scheme. In dry areas we get a scanty rainfall of 8 to 20 inches in a year. We are not allowed to preserve the water where we have it but we are asked to allow it to feed some other areas. The Hon. the Chief Minister has been repeatedly telling that there are four Ministers from the Rayalaseema districts, and they will take care of these districts very well. We the Rayalaseema people welcome the appointment of Sri N. Ranga Reddi as the Minister for P.W.D. We are looking up to him with hope that something will be done for the betterment of Rayalaseema. We hope that he will rise to the occasion and discharge the onerous duty cast on him to develop the irrigation sources of the long neglected Rayalaseema, for which he has been specially dedicated by the Hon. the Chief Minister. Thank you, Sir."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion so ably moved by the Leader of the Opposition, but I am not going to deal with any general points. I am going to deal with some local problems which are very acute and which are staring us in our face. I have stated in the cut motion that I want to discuss some problems to augment the water-supply in the Palar river. The Palar river up to 1920 was supplying water (though not by floods) by underground springs for two crops in a year. From 1920 onwards, the springs have been spoiled by certain people. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway wanted to have a big well on the bed of the river and pump out water to the Jalarpet Junction. When the ryots came to know that the railway was going to put up a pumping

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station, they objected, and in order to overcome their objection, the railway purchased a piece of land on the Palar bank. The railway company dug a well, and they were pumping water. Because of that pumping station, which was situated at the spring head of nearly 6 spring channels, there was diminution in the supply of water for irrigation. Subsequently, the zamindar of Kangundi, through whose forests this river is flowing, began disafforestation. His forests were cut down, and because of that, the underground springs dried up. There was therefore further diminution in the supply of water from the spring channels. Recently, in or about January or February this year, because of the acute shortage of water-supply, the railway, in spite of the protest of the ryots, have dug a well right in the bed of the river near the spring head of the channels, and they are pumping out water to the Jalarpet railway station. In order to further augment the supply in the well, they have cut a channel right across the river and are taking water to the well to be pumped to the railway colony at Jalarpet, and they have cemented the downstream so that there cannot be any spring which will reach the spring channels. This has really spoiled the irrigation of half a dozen villages, which were having two crops in a year, and in respect of which the Government do not hesitate to collect wet assessment from the ryots. I hear that there have been representations to the Revenue Minister, and I hope that the Revenue Minister will institute some enquiry and redress the grievances of the ryots in the Palar Basin.

“Coming to my constituency, Sir, in Tiruppattur the minor irrigation works are in a shameful state of disrepair. There is one anicut which the department has constructed at heavy cost, called the Kurusalapatti Anicut, which, for want of a lascar to look after the sluices, has silted up. The whole bund is cut up. Upstream the bund is at a level with the stream bed, and downstream, it is about 5 feet lower, and water cannot be diverted to the four tanks which depend purely on this source for water-supply. Because of this, the four tanks below that Kurusalapatti Anicut are always dry. Sir, I am told that even one or two engines will keep the tank full for nearly six months in the year, but because of the silting up of the tanks, all the four tanks of the anicut are completely dry. In the name of famine relief work, the bunds of certain tanks in my area have been cut open. Plans and estimates to repair the sluices and outlets were prepared. In the process of preparation of plans and estimates and giving out contracts, the bunds have not been closed. The recent rains have been completely wasted because of the broken bunds. Water was not retained in the tank, and the ryots could not use the water. Unfortunately, in my firka, namely, Tiruppattur, there are a lot of estate villages which are taken over by the Government. In estate villages, irrigation sources were never repaired at all. In one estate, there is a big tank. Only the tank bund is visible. The whole bed of the tank is ploughed up, and is under cultivation. No sluices are to be seen and no supply channels are to be seen. The whole bed has been ploughed up,

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and the estate-holder, just before handing over the estate, has issued pattas, perhaps ante-dated pattas. I appealed to the food production committee about this. Under the provisions of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Assistant Engineer came and prepared an estimate to put the tank in good repair so that the ayacut could get water from the tank. After two months, I heard that the work was given up on the objection of some of the people who had ploughed up the land. I wish that the P.W.D. sees that communal and poramboke lands, which cannot be assigned, but which are being cultivated, are taken over by the department and put to proper use for the benefit of the community.

“ There is another scheme pending for the past three years. There is a village called Kurumberi, which has very fertile lands. There are about six tanks in that village, and the supply of water to these tanks is from a jungle stream which is about 3 miles from the village. It seems, Sir, that a bund was proposed across that stream to see that water was not wasted, and the whole water in that stream was diverted to these tanks. Every year I hear some officer comes, and prepares an estimate. Later, I am told that the scheme has not been approved. If they go on preparing estimates year after year and then say that the scheme is not approved, I do not know when this bund will see the light of day. In Tiruppattur town itself, there is a big tank which, to my knowledge, has never been repaired. It has completely silted up, and the supply channels also have silted up. Because of this, the tank has never been full, and to my knowledge for the past eight years, there has not been any irrigation at all from the tank to the ayacut which is a fairly large one. In spite of the fact that a big electricity sub-station is near that ayacut, and in spite of the fact that many of the ryots have applied for service connections for pumping water to the ayacut, because there is no water in the tank, they could not pump water. The Electricity Department has not moved in the matter. Only about half a dozen service connections have been given though there are about 50 applications pending for a long time. There is one ryot who has mortgaged his lands and purchased a pumpset. He is waiting for the service connection for the past three years nearly. I shall now give another instance. The Government have opened a Millet Experimental Station at Tiruppattur. They have taken land on lease. The landholder was asked to erect an electric pumpset as a condition precedent to the lease. He has erected the pump at a cost of Rs. 2,700. But the Government were not able to give service connection for the past three years. Only last month, about the 25th June, the department was graciously pleased to give service connection. If this is the fate of the Government farm, one can very well imagine the fate of private farmers. Of course, I am not on the subject of electricity, but I am on the subject of irrigation; but still I cannot but talk of electricity.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, 14th July 1952.”

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 1 asked by Sri Pragada Kotaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th July 1952, at page 10 supra.]

*Particulars of Weavers Co-operative Societies
in the State as on 31st March 1952.*

Serial number and name of the district.	Number of weavers' co-operative so- cieties working in the State.	Number of looms working in the weavers' co-op- erative societies.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Anantapur	12	1,875
2 Arcot, North	50	6,711
3 Arcot, South	31	5,602
4 Bellary	18	3,889
5 Chingleput	44	4,589
6 Chittoor	52	12,817
7 Coimbatore	74	18,268
8 Cuddapah	52	3,161
9 Godavari, East	101	26,797
10 Godavari, West	55	13,354
11 Guntur	117	17,532
12 Kanara, South	15	5,751
13 Krishna	44	3,703
14 Kurnool	55	4,796
15 Madras	7	1,386
16 Madurai	48	5,666
17 Malabar	35	5,600
18 Nellore	71	4,541
19 Ramanathapuram	38	9,223
20 Salem	58	26,444
21 Tanjore	22	2,498
22 Tirunelveli	51	9,489
23 Tiruchirappalli	40	5,485
24 Visakhapatnam	34	6,450
25 Srikakulam	30	4,137
Total	1,154	209,764

1. The answer to material question No. 1 asked by the
 majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly
 held on 12th July 1972, at page 10 above.

in the State of New York



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